ESTABLISHED 1812.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,387—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th Aug.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo-Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL — CONTRACT WITH — THE AUSTRIAN — GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,595	12th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,595	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 560	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by the steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	29th Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

S. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug 16th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE very fine, FULL POWERED and FAST Steamers.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	Sailing.
VILLE DE PARIS	3167	Ceccaldi	Aug. 18th
VILLE DE METZ	3785	Richard	Sept. 15th

FOR DUNKIRK AND HAVRE DIRECT.

FIRST SALOON, Fare ..... Rs. 375.
SECOND " " ..... " 210.

To be followed by other vessels.

All Cabins on the UPPER DECK.

CUISINE A LA FANCAISE.

For Freight and Passage apply—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE collected and every CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 18th August, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 20th August.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

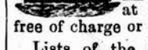
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Remes	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE, SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY AND PURITY.

The water used in the Manufacture of these Waters is filtered through Filters of the

PASTEUR SYSTEM.

SODA, GINGERALE,
TONIC, POTASH,
LEMONADE, LITHIA, &c., &c.

DELIVERED FREE IN ANY PART OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICES.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of Erythroxylon Coca, is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of exhaustion, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

Coca Wine appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. FOR PREVENTING OR CURING SEA SICKNESS IT IS NOT SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

Per Bottle—Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 2-14.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on Monday, the 22nd August, 1898, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
M. F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Ex S. S. "LANDAURA."

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MESSRS. CAVANAGH and MARTIN'S BATCH OF WALERS, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Hacks, Ponies, etc., have now been landed and are on view at our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

13th August, 1898, Girgaum and Byculla,

THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th August, 1898, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

II—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. H. R. Greaves as a Director of the Company, and of Mr. John R. Greaves, in place of Mr. H. R. Greaves, resigned.

III—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election

IV—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NARANJI PATEL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1898, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hony. Secretary.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 401 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lakhs) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of (19) nineteen years from the 1st December, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate af 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and the 1st December of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 29th August, 1898.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898-99."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal :—

Instalment	I.	As near as possible to 25%	payable on 17th Sept., 1898.
Do.	II.	do.	25% payable on 3rd Oct., 1898.
Do	III.	do.	25% payable on 31st Oct., 1898.
Do.	IV.	do.	25% payable on 30th Nov., 1898.

(including earnest deposit if in currency-note or cheque.)

N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a pro rata allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P.M., on Monday, 29th August, 1898, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 28th July, 1898.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I.....hereby Tender for Rs.....of the Municipal four-and-a-half (4½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1898-99, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees..... annas..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs..... as earnest deposit.

Dated..... (Signed).....

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	14
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
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Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5.	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.2.	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.12	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	516
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	175
Back Bay Reclam	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	129xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,6 0
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Flour Mills	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	227
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct	320
Empire India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Suroty Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	369
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	147
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	73
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		145
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs1½	26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	555
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	...	4 pr. ct.	3421-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 11-55m. Low water, 5-25m., 6-3a.

Broach City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.

Naronjee Mills Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Rothenfels and Sabarmati entered, and the steamer Johannesberger left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Okhla entered the dock yesterday.

MUNICIPAL VACANCY.—Dr. Popat Prabhuram and Mr. Shivaram V. Bhandarker, pleader, are candidates for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation created by Dr. Bahadurji's death.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening at 5-30 in the Hall of the Bai Bhikhaiji Bengalee Girls' school Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—A portion of the back wall measuring thirty-five feet by fifteen feet of a house belonging to Yacoob Oosman, collapsed on Tuesday evening, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 500. The Municipal authorities were informed.

BURGLARY AT A PLEADERS OFFICE.—Mr. D. Sealy Pleader, having his office at Piquet Road, has reported to the Police that some time between 5 p.m. the 13th instant and 12 noon the 14th his office room was entered by removing the lock on the door and a eight day Gothic shape clock, valued at Rs. 12, was stolen.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a match against the Shropshire L. I., this evening to commence 5-30. The following will represent the Gymkhana. Goal: Murray; Backs: Reid and Du Boulay; half backs: Garwood, Turner, and Rayner; Forwards: Fischer, Moore and Stephens; Back: Lys.

A SHOP-KEEPER SWINDLED.—Shivlal Chunilal, a sweetmeat shop-keeper of Shaik Memon Street, reported to the Police yesterday that about noon on the previous day, two Banias names unknown, went to his shop and induced him to deliver over ten maunds of sweetmeat valued at Rs. 33-12, promissing to pay that amount to the cooly carrying the sweet-meat to their house from the shop. On arriving at Mandvi, they asked the cooly to place the basket on the verandah of a house and to accompany one of them for the payment. After going a few paces further the Bania managed to evade the cooly, who returned to the complainant and informed him accordingly. No trace of the Banias or of the sweetmeat could be obtained.

EIGHT DESERTIONS FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Chambers, charged Robert Watson, a European, aged forty three years, before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with deserting the Workhouse. The accused was declared a vagrant and sent to the Government workhouse on the 18th December 1895. On the 31st idem he obtained permission to leave the workhouse to search for employment promising to return the same evening. He left but did not return until yesterday morning, when he surrendered himself to the Police at the Mazagon Police Station. He was placed before Mr. Wilkin who declared him a vagrant and ordered him to be sent to the workhouse on a fresh warrant. On admission it was discovered that Watson had been admitted eight times previous to his last admission in 1895, and had deserted seven times. He was once convicted for deserting the work house and was sentenced to a months' rigorous imprisonment. Upon this discovery Watson was brought back to the Mazagon Police Court and charged before Mr. Wilkin with deserting the workhouse. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARS STOPPED IN TIME.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, constable Todman charged Kalkaprasad Davideen and two other purdesees, with having in their possession implements of housebreaking. It appears that about 3 o'clock on Monday morning constable Todman while on his usual rounds, noticed the first accused on the Clark Road, and on searching his person, found three implements of housebreaking tied up in a dhotur, which was wrapped round his waist. From the inquiries made by the police, it appeared that about four days ago the first accused together with No. 2, buried the implements under a tree on the Clark Road, and that it had been arranged that they should go early on Monday morning to Walkeshwar to break into one of the temples there. In consequence of that arrangements, he (first accused) was on his way to the place of his confederate at Girgaum, when he was arrested. Constable Todman thereupon proceeded to the place of No. 2 at Girgaum and found five other implements buried under ground. No. 2 was then arrested. The third accused had been staying with No. 2 for two day's and was shortly to leave Bombay for his native country. The Magistrate sentenced the first and second accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment each and discharged No. 3.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A WOMAN SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAKHU WOMAN AND GANGHI WOMAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. R Arthur, Joint Sessions Judge of Alibag, who in June last, convicted the two accused women, on their own plea, of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The first accused Sakhu, wife of Babajee Kasar a bangle-seller aged 30 years, and the second accused Ganghi, wife of Balya Kathari, aged 25 years, were charged with murder by causing the death of Kashibai, daughter of Balu Lakshiman. Among the property before the court were 25 bones and hair of the deceased girl, a piece of coir-cord about three feet in length, some clothes, and gold and silver ornaments belonging to the deceased. Both the accused pleaded guilty, and were convicted of murder on their own admissions. The Sessions Judge remarked in his finding that the girl was murdered for the sake of her ornaments. The murder, he said, was brutal and cold blooded, and he saw no reason for not passing a capital sentence on them. Accused No. 1 stated that she was *enceinte*. The second accused said: I am a poor woman. I committed murder at the instigation of accused No. 1." Mr. Arthur remarked it would be for the High Court to take action in reference to this matter under section 382, Criminal Procedure Code; it was not a matter for his court to consider.

Their lordships on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeals and confirmed the sentences of death passed upon the two accused. Mr. Arthur was told that, should accused No. 1 be found to be "enceinte" the fact should be certified by the Civil Surgeon and the warrant returned with an endorsement to that effect to the Sessions Judge, who would communicate the same to the High Court that it might issue the necessary order under section 382, Criminal Procedure Code.

It appeared from certain correspondence that had taken place between Government and the High Court that accused No. 1 since the sentence of death had been pronounced, had been delivered of a child, which was living. The execution of the prisoner, was, therefore, stayed; and the judges were requested to favour Government with their opinion whether; in view of the report that the prisoner had given birth to a child, this was a case in which the sentence of death might properly be commuted to one of transportation for life under section 402, Criminal Procedure Code. Government were informed in reply that, before the High Court could take action under section 382, the fact of pregnancy must be certified to it by endorsement on the warrant, that no such return had been made, and that now of course section 382 could not be applied. Their lordship, however, thought that the case was one in which the sentence might be commuted in the manner proposed by Government. Government have accordingly commuted the sentence.

THE wife of a certain bookseller presented him with eleven sons, one after another. The good man carried his professional spirit in family life, so he named them "Primus," "Secundus," "Tertius" and so on to "Decimus." He concluded it was time to stop at the eleventh, so he named him "Finis." But it was not finis. There was yet another to come—a daughter this time, so he called her "Errata."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, gold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely prfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting held yesterday afternoon in connection with these sports was not so successful as the previous one. The entries were poor, and, owing to a large number of ponies having been taken to Poona for Polo Tournament, the animals available for the fixture were very few—only three ponies and six horses were seen on the ground. The following are the details:—

I EVENT.—TENT—pegging (horses and ponies.
Mr Raddie } tie 1
Mr C Webster }
Mr P F. Fischer 2
Six competed.

II EVENT.—Bicycle Race—For ladies 200 yards, first past the post to win.
Miss Mills 1
Miss M. Mills 2
Mrs. St. Paul 3
Four competed.

III EVENT.—Polo Ball Race—On bicycles. Heats of four. Same course as usual one for ponies.

FIRST HEAT.
Mr. P. F. Fischer 1
Mr. P. De Saone 2

SECOND HEAT.
Mr. C. Webster 1
Mr. Vines 2

FINAL.
Mr. Fischer 1
Mr. De Saone 2
Seven competed.

IV.—HORSE JUMPING.
Mr Strong 1
Mr. Townsend 2

Mr. Towsend and Mrs. Webster havings, they were given another round in which Mr. Townsend came off successful,
Five competed.

V EVENT.—Backwood Stakes—(Ladies nomination) Competitors to ride bare backed over given course to where ladies are standing with saddles. Ladies to hold ponies; while gentlemen saddle up; then gentlemen to mount and ride home over same course.
Mr. Fischer, nominated by Mrs Ehlers 1
Mr. Webster, nominated by Mrs. Chalmers 2
Five competed.

VI EVENT.—Horse Scurry. Previous winners of these scurries penalised 20 yards.
Mr. Leresche's Clondike, owner 1
Mr. Robert's Bunthorne, owner 2
Six competed.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

ARREST OF CLIVE DURANT.

CLIVE DURANT was yesterday morning arrested at Parel by a Parsee bailiff of the Small Cause Court, in execution of a decree issued against him at the instance of Rustomji Ardeshir, the proprietor of the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla. It appears that the proprietor of the hotel had filed a suit against Durant in the Court of Small Causes for the recovery of Rs. 93-4 for board and lodgings. The case came on before Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the third judge, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed together with Rs. 10 as courts' cost. The defendant Durant having failed to satisfy the decree or any part of the' amount mentioned therein, the plaintiff obtained a warrant of arrest against Durant and in execution of that warrant Shapoorji, a bailiff of the small causes Court accompanied by Nanabhoy Engineer, a witness in the Extortion case, proceeded to Parel yesterday morning and arrested Durant in the house of Williams, a co-accused in the Extortion case. At the same time the bailiff executed an attachment of another decree passed by Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the 4th Judge in favour of Borah Dawood Esmail for Rs. 132, being the amount of goods supplied to the defendant. The goods attached were carted away to the court. Durant was conveyed to the Small Causes Court and placed before Mr. F. A. Spenser, the Registrar for committal. Mr. D. Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of the execution creditor Rustomji Ardeshir.

Durant in the case of the hotel, applied for an instalment order to be passed on the ground that he had no money just then to satisfy the decree.

Mr. Sealy on behalf of the plaintiff objected to the application contending that the Court ought not to show any indulgence to the person in the position of the defendant. There was a provision in the code which allowed indulgence to a poor and unfortunate debtor, but it should not be extended to the defendant, who had the means of satisfying the decree. It was only the other day that defendant received Rs. 200, which he squandered away in company of his friends.

Durant said that he had no means then to pay the amount of the decree and that the execution was issued, no doubt, at the instigation of his opponent in the extortion case as was evidenced by the fact that Nanabhoy Engineer accompanied the bailiff to his (Durant's) place and remained outside waiting.

The Registrar then committed Durant to the Debtors' side of the common jail, while the things attached will in due course he put up for sale by public auction,

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST CLIVE DURANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Esmail Haji Abba, a partner of Dawood Esmail and Co., tailors and outfitters, appeared before Mr. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, and filed a complaint against Clive Durant charging him with assault. The applicant stated that yesterday morning at about 10-30 he went to execute an attachment against the accused for Rs. 133 when the accused gave him a slap, threw down his turban and abused him. He then went into his room and brought a stick to strike him. A summons was granted.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MEGHJI JIWAN.

Mr. Kothari, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. There was no opposition and the application was granted.

RE SANTRAMRAI KHUSHALDAS.

Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor, moved for the examination of the insolvent and others. His Lordship granted the application and ordered the insolvent to file his schedule forthwith.

RE ROBERT C. BEVILL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge. His Lordship granted the application.

RE MANCHERJI MANECKJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted three month's extension of the interim order.

RE MOHANJI MALI.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE GOVINDJI SHIVJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

GOKALDAS KISANDAS.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Dewji Shamji; Bhagwanji Jadowji; Ranchoddas Ukarda; Nanabhoy Madhavrao and another; Nensey Kanji; Janardhan Raghunath; Vaman Moroba Naik; Bhagwan Shila; and Narayen Raghoba.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE AT BANDORA

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

THE case in which seven Mahomedans are being tried in the District Court of Thana on the charge of culpable homicide, grievous hurt and rioting on the last Taboot day (1st June) at Bandora, was concluded yesterday after a somewhat lengthy enquiry. The prisoners, whose names are 1) Hoosein Mian, (2) Fatoo Pirbhoy, (3) Abdool Latif, (4) Abdool Rahiman, (5) Shah Mahomed, (6) Ibrahim Toka, and (7) Burra Mian, were alleged to have taken part in the disturbance at Bandora, in which Mr. Cowasji, the late Foujdar of Bandora, was killed. The trial was conducted before Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury. The Government Pleader of Thana prosecuted; while Mr. Snajana, barrister-at-law; defended the prisoners. The accused Nos. 6 and 7 having been unanimously found not guilty by the jury the court acquitted them. As regarded Nos. 4 and 5 the jury found them not guilty by a majority, and the Sessions Judge agreeing with them discharged the prisoners. But he differed from the majority in a similar verdict for the first three accused and referred the matter to the High Court for its decision.

IN Uganda the situation is causing much anxiety, the Belgian officers on the Toru frontier having appealed to the British for help against the retiring Nile dervishes, whose attitude is threatening. It is feared that a junction of the dervishes with the rebellious tribes on the Upper Nile would sweep the country.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	55 44	54 19	54 24	50 81
Wednesday, 17th August	0 0	0 2	0 1	0 38
Total	55 44	54 21	54 25	51 19
Total fall to August 17th, 1897	60 52	58 30	63 12	56 81
Total fall to August 17th 1896	85 65	83 56	89 59	83 57

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	154	96
On the 15th August 1898	1	29
Total	156	15

DAMAUN	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	78
On the 15th August	0	14
Total	32	92
Total fall up to 15th August 1897	37	53
Total fall up to 15th August 1896	52	61

G. I. P. R., LINE.

THE following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations, up to week ending Friday, 12th August, 1898:—

| | In. |

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES
IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
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ON
THE
BRITISH
EMPIRE
BY
THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES
W. DILKE, BART., M.P.
It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.
Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."
PROGRAMME:—
1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.
The Third article will appear in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
ON FRIDAY THE 19TH.
The Series will be continued weekly.

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FOR
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7 to 11 and 5 to 7, Near Musjid Bridge.

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FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the well-known
JONES'S MANUFACTORY
CHEAP
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
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37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCH-GATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

GERMANY.
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PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

In the price of Consols yesterday there was no change in London, 110 7-8 being still quoted. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-2; Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·24 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2, and Rupee Securities at £62 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Bar Silver continued at 27 1-2d. per oz., and in New York at 59 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·85 1-2 dollars. About £50,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 36 1-2s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; tone of the market quiet.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United States Kingdom on Friday last was 1,400,000 quarters, compared with 1,630,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

The price of Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton in Liverpool dropped 1-32d. yesterday to 3 13-32d. per lb. East Indians were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions; and American Arrivals declined 1-32d. all round, extreme quotations being 3 9-32d. for August delivery, and 3 3-16d. for December-January. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed easier.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued in New York at 6 cents per lb.; Futures both for September and December advanced 3 points to 5-68 and 5-78 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

In our local Cotton Market prices have fallen Rs. 3 per candy to-day for old stuff, but show no change for new. Exporters' purchases have amounted to but 100 bales of Bhagulcote at Rs. 128 per candy; while the Mills have bought 2,000 bales, comprising chiefly Dhulia, Karanja, Broach, and Barsi descriptions.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged and quiet in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	538 bales.
Wheat	3,183 cwts.
Linseed	1,755 "
Rapeseed	4,653 "
Gingellyseed	800 "
Castorseed	1,742 "
Rice	53,251 "

FREIGHTS are firm. Lines of Cotton and Wool have been done for Liverpool at 22s. per ton; and for September lines have been placed at 18s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegrahic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were buyers of forward Wire, and business was reported to a moderate extent, the market closing with a slightly easier feeling as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d. "
Francs	1'38 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steady market with 95 1-8 quoted for Money, for 3½ per Cents, and 95 1-16 for Account, with 85 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 lower; and Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 2½.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code or cipher suspended.
All telegrams, including those in secret language, can be accepted for and from West Indies, except Cuba and Porto Rico.
Telegrams in plain language can be accepted for and from Cuba and Porto Rico, but telegrams in secret language for these places are prohibited, except those of Government officials and their diplomatic representatives.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th August, 1898.
[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	17	11	... a.m.	2	42
Teheran	17	2	40 p.m.	...	27
Suez	17	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 17th August, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	3
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	35	...	3

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,150	900	...	2,050
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,550	1,100	..	2,650
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	377	110	2	489
Per mile of Ry do.	22	6	..	28
Total to corresponding date do.	1,530	672	6	2,208

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 111
Ditto to date ..... " 442

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	96	2	169
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	4,02,000	6,85,000	13,000	11,00,000
Total for 4 weeks ...	5,21,000	8,45,000	8,45,000	13,83,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,02,889	1,70,622	1,70,622	2,78,911
Per mile of Ry. do.	62	102	3	167
Total to corresponding date do.	4,58,766	8,67,769	29,132	13,55,637

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 4,089
Ditto to date ..... " 27,333

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th August, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total —	1,23,456	2,57,796	5,791	3,87,043
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,51,008

Decrease ..... Rs. 63,965

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BELGAUM.

DEATH.

WESTBROOK—August 16, at Belgaum, Innes, 3rd daughter of R. G. Westbrook, Shipping Master of the Port of Bombay, aged 23.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McLEOD—August 6, at Allahabad, N W P, the wife of Dugald C McLeod, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NETHERSOLE—WICKS—August 10, at St Thomas' Church Cocanada, by the Rev A E Stanley, Chaplain of Waltair, A R Nethersole, I S C, Adjutant, East Coast Rifle Volunteers, to Marion Alfreda Cairns, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Wicks, Marine Villa, Cocanada.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

THE clouds in the Far East seem, at first sight at all events, to become more gloomy when we hear that the Admiralty have cancelled the visit of the first class cruiser Powerful to Java, ordered the repairs of the battleship Barfleur to be postponed, and that the cruiser Blenheim, which lately arrived in the China seas with relief crews, has been ordered to remain on the China station. Her Majesty's ships on that station are beyond all comparison more formidable in number, armament and steam power than the Russian, the French, or the German. They number thirty-four, and with the Blenheim, thirty-five, as against the Russian twenty, the French ten, and the German eight. They include the Victorious, a battleship of the first-class, sister ship of the Majestic, with a displacement only of one hundred less than fifteen thousand tons, with sixteen guns and 12,000-horse power; the Barfleur and the Centurion, also first-class battleships, of 10,500 tons displacement with fourteen guns and 13,000-horse power. There are three armoured cruisers of the first class, three of the second class, and one of the third class, with gun-boats, destroyers and defence ships in fair proportion. The Russians have two second class battleships of 10,000 tons displacement, four guns, and 8,500-horse power. Of eight cruisers, only one is armoured, and that has a displacement and horse power considerably less than half those of H. M. S. Powerful. The French have no battleship, and the German squadron is in the same case. In a sea fight the British vessels on the China station could account for those of the three Continental Powers without much difficulty. Of the formidable Japanese fleet we need not now speak. That Power having come to terms with Russia as to the Koreas, will keep a watchful neutrality, at all events in the first instance if troubles arise between the European States. The British ships, are, as usual, very much scattered, some being at Hong-Kong; others at Nagasaki, at Chefoo at Wei-Hai-Wei, Manila, Labuan. The foreign ships are as little concentrated; though the Russians have seven ships at Port Arthur. That was, at all events, the state of things in the China and Japan station on the 30th July. On that date it was sufficiently evident that the respective Admirals had no reason to expect an outbreak of hostilities, necessitating speedy concentration. With such a decisive preponderance of strength at the disposal of the British Admiral, it is difficult to account for the orders issued in respect to the Powerful the Barfleur and the Blenheim. The pressure brought to bear on the Government of China by M. Pavloff does not in any way depend on the presence of Russian warships at Port Arthur. They cannot by any skill in seamanship be used to intimidate the Tsungli Yamen, for there is no waterway to Pekin. What impresses the Chinese imagination is the shadow of Russian power overhanging three thousand five hundred miles of the common frontier, with an army of 100,000 men around Vladisvostock, and railways being pushed rapidly south through Manchuria, and northwards from Port Arthur, to meet in a few months or in a few weeks at Kirim, where Russian Engineers, with their Cossack escorts have already made themselves at home.

The Ministers at Pekin are also quite aware of the disquieting fact that the only Chinese army between the Great Wall and the Capital is under Russian instructors. That the Government of China is influenced by other considerations, no less important from the Chinese point of view, must not be lost sight of, if we desire to understand the trend of events in the further East. Mr. Colquhoun in examining the political question in his recent work, *China in Transformation*, puts the real state of the case only too clearly: "To understand the present situation, the natural sequel to 1895, it is first of all necessary to recognise the fact that Russia is actually the protector of China against all comers, and that France supports her solidly, while Germany, having taken the decisive step of placing herself alongside Russia, is likely to follow the Russian lead, for two sufficient reasons: for fear of displeasing Russia, the ally of France, and because 'concessions' are not likely to be got in China by Germany in direct and open opposition to Russia. Russian influence has for some time past been all-powerful at Pekin, mainly through the timely assistance rendered to China in 1895, followed up by a persistent policy, cemented by an understanding, offensive and defensive. The fundamental fact of a close understanding between Russia and China has for some time been patent to all the world except ourselves, the chief features being: 1. an alliance, offensive and defensive; 2. branch railways through Manchuria; 3. the re-fortification of Port Arthur and Talienwan, and the fortification of Kiaochau, all to be paid for by China. Any or all of the three war harbours to be placed at the disposal of Russia whenever required. China, *parole d'honneur*, of course, denied everything save the Northern Manchurian Railways, but Russia has never denied anything except—and that very vaguely—the accuracy of the so-called 'Cassnii' Convention as published by a Shanghai paper." That Germany as well as France is supporting Russia there is no doubt. It was disclosed in the Reichstag by Baron Marschell, German Foreign Secretary, so long ago as November 1896, when he stated that common interests bind Germany and Russia in the Far East, and that the extra-continental interests of the two Powers "will in all probability furnish us with an opportunity of working in harmony with the Power with which we co-operated last year" to deliver China from the presence of Japan on the mainland, and at the gates of Pekin. It is this tripartite combination of Russia, Germany and France that renders the action of the first named Pekin so redoubtable. Having declined to act with the three Continental Powers when the revision of certain clauses of the Treaty of Shimonoseki was on hand, Great Britain appeared to the Chinese to have abandoned them in their extremity, and taken sides with the energetic and unscrupulous Power which deprived her of Formosa and sought to annex the Laotung Peninsuls. Undoubtedly at that time the prevalent idea in England was that Japan with her considerable navy, and an army organised on the latest European models would be a more useful ally than China, which had been for some years avowedly the pivot of British policy in the remoter East.

It is easy now to see that it was a disastrous mistake to allow that pivot to be smashed and pulverized by Japan, eager to set up as a Great Power, and with an ambition to play a leading role in the Pacific, withoutat ull events having taken the precaution to look round and see how that portent would be received by nations no less ambitious, and quite as able to take a hand in the old game.—"He shall take who has the power, And he shall keep who can!" Having left China to the Japanese wolf, it is vain to expect Chinese Ministers to count implicitly on our support against the over-weaning pretensions of Russia. Mr. Colquhoun tells us that he has heard them declare that our promises of support are made from the teeth out. Before deciding to abandon the Chinese pivot in favour of an alliance with Japan, it would have been prudent to ascertain whether such a combination was practicable, and if so, on what conditions. It is certain that Japan has never sought such an alliance, or offered it. Nor is it at all certain that, if offered, a far-seeing statesman would accept it, except for some specific purpose, of which the conditions were carefully defined. Japan would think twice and three times before committing herself to an irreconciliable attitude towards her most formidable neighbour. She has shown her preference by coming to an understanding with Russia in respect to Korea. Russian troops and officials have been withdrawn from that State, and the two Powers are pledged to the Korean Emperor to afford every assistance in developing its resources and civilizing his people. As Mr. Colquhoun shrewdly observes: "To rely over much on Japan would not be the course of wisdom, valuable ally as she certainly would be in certain circumstances, and possessing, as she does, many interests in common with us." And he goes on to observe, truly enough, that alliances do not grow on every tree to be plucked at will, as they seen to imagine who within the past few months have counselled the Government to come to an understanding with Russia, with France, with Germany, and with the United States, each in turn. These counsellers do not understand that an alliance is only possible for the accomplishment of a common object, and that the object must be of vital importance to each. Alliances are not entered into for all time, or for general considerations of no immediate application. What is more, the principle *do ut des* applies. Even Napoleon III. who spoke like a book when he said that "only France goes to war for an idea" obtained Savoy and Nice as the guerdon for her sacrifices in the war which unified Italy and enabled that Sister Nation a little later on to enter the Triple Alliance. When we bear these things in mind, the futility and the peril of counting on alliances that do not exist, and ignoring the real elements of our strength become more apparent. The British fleet is able to hold the seas in the Far East against those of all the Continental Powers, and that, too, without the help of Japan. Why, then, should we trouble ourselves about an understanding with a Power which, when all is said, is not less desirous than all the rest to stand on good terms with Russia? Let us rely on our own strength, our overwhelming navy, and our boundless resources in men and means, if we only organize the nations of the Empire, and wisely use the illimitable treasure pouring in from a commerce equal to that of all the rest of the world put together. It is as true now as when Shakespere wrote that "Naught shall make us rue, If England to itself do rest but true!"

As we stated in our issue of Saturday last, His Excellency the Viceroy has assented to the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, so that now there is no just cause or impediment why the structural improvement of Bombay, the indispensible preliminary to the extirpation of plague, should not be forthwith begun. The mortality is steadily rising, though still happily some fifty per cent less than of the same period last year. There can be no reasonable doubt that the increase in the number of deaths is due to cases of plague only too successfully concealed. It is, therefore, urgent that not a week should be lost in taking measures to deal with the insanitary areas in which this deadly foe to the health, prosperity and fair fame of Bombay lurks and breeds, defying the best efforts of the white-washer, the disinfector and the house-to-house search parties. All these are necessary to keep the plague in check, and they are successful up to a certain point. But they have not succeeded, and never will succeed, in eradicating it; that can only be accomplished by the measures which the Bombay Improvement Trust Act will enable the Government to carry out. No time should be lost in beginning operations.

THE only fault Bombay has to find with the appointment of Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, K.C.B, to the command of the Bombay forces, is that he is not a local man. The son of General Sir John Low, G.C.S.I., Sir Robest entered the Bengal Army in 1854 at the age of sixteen and whilst still a youth fought in the Santhal campaign. He was serving in the 9th Bengal Cavalry at the time of the Mutiny his own regiment being among the first to rise. In this campaign he distinguished himself and was mentioned in despatches. He was in the actions of Budlee-ki-Serai and Nujufghur, the siege and capture of Delhi, the operations in the Jhujjur district, the siege and capture of Lucknow and the operations in Central India for which he received the thanks of Government. He next served at Eusufzai in one of the earliest North-West frontier campaigns in 1863, and next we find him from 1878 to 1890 in the Zimukht expedition (Afghanistan) where he did excellent service in reorganising the transport and was thfice mentioned in despatches, receiving the Companionship of the Bath in recognition. In Burma Sir Robert, then Colonel, commanded the 4th and 6th brigades of the Upper Burma force and the reconnaissance of the Aeng pass and was again mentioned in despatches and rewarded with a Knight Commandership of the Bath. As Major-General, he commanded the Chitral Expedition of three years ago, a fact, which the official Indian Army list strangely ignores and there he won golden opinions. Sir Robert is an honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy and Colonel of the Bengal Cavalry. He commanded a brigade in the Bengal Army from 1887 to 1892 and a first-class district from 1892. He was promoted Major-General in 1893 and Lieutenant-General three years later. Of his conduct of the Chitral expedition there can be no two opinions. But it was remarkable how little Sir George White said of it in forwarding to the Government of India the despatches of Sir Robert which were remarkable for their pithy modesty and straightforwardness,—characteristics which are not too frequently found in records of battles fought and won. The men who carried out General Low's orders came in for more kudos than he who promulgated them but Sir Robert's merits are well known and his appointment to the command of the Bombay forces is not at all too great an acknowledgement of his long and creditable military career. Sir Robert is now sixty-one years of age.

THIS week's famine relief returns show a net increase of 1,970 in the number of recipients. Bombay figures have gone up to 21,599 while Madras have fallen to 573. Sholapur districts claims all but between two and three thousand in this Presidency. The season reports, however, show that prices of food-grains have fallen in ten districts and fodder is sufficient. They further state that rain fell in all districts of the Presidency proper. The fall was good in the Konkan, Surat, and in parts of Belgaum. Elsewhere it was moderate or slight. More rain however is wanted throughout Bijapur, in two talukas of Sholapur, two of Belgaum, one of Ahmednagar, one of Nasik, and in parts of Dharwar, The standing crops are withering in three talukas of Bijapur and of Dharwar, having been damaged by locusts in three of Belgaum and one of Shikarpur; and by blight in one of Bijapur. The sowing of early crops is progressing in thirteen, and transplantation in six districts, while preparations for the late crops continue in Nasik and Sholapur.

ORDERS which are being prepared on the subject of Exchange Compensation are now almost ready for issue. We understand that those principles which are to regulate the grant of compensation to the Public Works department officials are amongst the points which have been at least partially settled, but another notification will have to be issued later containing the points which are still unsettled.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the modified loan proposals made by the Commissioner, under which Rs. 49 lakhs are to be raised, were sanctioned in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

WITH reference to our recent accounts of the arrest of dacoits in the Nasik District, we learn that the leader of the gang, Chimnya Bhawanee, and three others of his gang who escaped with him on the night of the attack, have been captured by a search party and brought into Nasik Jail.

THERE has been no news of interest from Bajour for some days past. This seems to point to some settlement being patched up, which will prevent renewed fighting.

THE Bombay Volanteer Rifles Cycling Club has drawn up a very full and varied programme for the remainder of the year. It includes runs to Bandora, Coorla, Bhandup, Thana, and Trombay, several cycling gymkhanas and paper chases, a fancy dress dance at the Town Hall, Cinderella dances at the B. V. R. Head-quarters, and annual sports early in November.

MR. K. M. SHROFF is a candidate for the Municipal Standing Committee in place of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji. Mr. Shroff has served in the Standing Committee for many years, and once he declined to accept the chairmanship of the Committee.

MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and Mr. Justice Ranade, at the Bombay High Court, confirmed a sentence of death passed on Sakhu, wife of Babajee Kasar, age thirty years, by Mr. S. R. Arthur, Joint Sessions Judge of Alibag, on her own plea of guilty of having murdered Kashibai for the sake of her ornaments. Since the sentence of death was pronounced. Sakhu had given birth in jail to a child, which was living. A correspondence took place between Government and their lordships, who have intimated, in reply to an enquiry from Government, that they thought the case was one in which, under the circumstances, the sentence of death might be commuted to one of transportation for life. Government have accordingly commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

A WELL-KNOWN man of letters, M. Stapfer, Dean of the Bordeaux, Faculty of Letters, has been suspended from his duties for six months for a public reference to the present "eclipse of justice" in France. If open-mouthed critics were dealt with in this manner in India, what an outcry there would be, and what a lot of acting appointments would of necessity be made.

CAPTAIN WATSON, 33rd Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Martin, 1st Punjab Infantry, will probably be the officers selected to accompany the corps of 200 Punjabi Mahomedans now being raised for service in the East African Protectorate. This corps will relieve the 100 Punjabi Mahomedans originally sent out three years ago to guard the Mombassa-Uganda Railway.

LOOKING at the gradation list of the Staff Corps, it would seem that Sir William Meiklejohn is the most likely candidate for the Assam district, the command of which falls vacant shortly. His selection would be a fitting recognition for the services rendered on and beyond the Malakand last year. It was General Meiklejohn, it will be remembered, who relieved Chakdara and afterwards swept the whole of the Swat Valley.

IN a district in Perak, recently, only seven boys attended school out of an enrolment of thirty-two on the register. A tiger had been troublesome of late, and this was the cause of the poorness of the attendance, many of the boys who live some distance from the school being afraid to come. One night the tiger killed a buffalo calf. A spring-gun was set over the remains of the calf, with the result that the tiger was killed.

Two important facts have been mentioned in connection with an unfortunate railway accident that occurred the other day on the Colombo sea-side line. One is that the points used at Slave Island are the new "interlocking points," which perform the double function of working the signals as well, and it was proved that the signal hand for the guidance of drivers happened to be pointing downwards—a proof that the points were correctly locked. Obviously, therefore, the mistake—for mistake it was—was not the pointsman's. The other fact is that this pointsman—and all railway pointsmen, for that matter, on the seaside line—is actually on duty from 5 a.m. to 10-30 p.m., ensuring the safe passage and repassage of about thirty-seven trains daily, without even half an hour to himself for his midday meal. And all this on a paltry pittance of Rs. 15 per month.

RESIDENTS in Naini Tal will be glad to learn that while, as a correspondent stated, the new municipal drains have either been damaged or destroyed, the Sherkadanda drainage system of 1896 has escaped uninjured, though the test to which it has been subjected—36 inches of rain from the evening of the 9th to the morning of the 15th—is perhaps even more severe than that of last September.

SIR A. HAVELOCK told the landed aristocracy of Trichinopoly on Monday that the Madras Tenancy Bill has undergone such modifications in the Select Committee that it is impossible to put the report of the Select Committee before the Legislative Council until the Government have had a further opportunity of carefully considering the modification proposed. Eventually the Bill will be referred to the Legislative Council—sitting at Madras, not Ootacamand, so that those non-official members who recently declined to attend the Council at Ootacamund will no longer have that reason for complaining of enforced absence.

AFTER the last Annual Fancy Dress Ball in aid of the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mrs. Romilly, in handing over the proceeds, Rs. 1,600, expressed a wish that a portion of it should be utilised towards the Madras Society working on the Nilgiri Ghauts to put down the cruelty to which she was an eye-witness. As the Coonoor Society was working on the Ghauts from Kullar to Coonoor, the Madras Society asked Government to sanction two Agents working between Kullar and Mettapollium for 6 months every year. In its Order dated the 4th instant, "Government regrets that it is unable to comply with the request of the Honorary Secretary: Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Madras, that the Society should be authorised to work on the road between Mettapollium and Kullar. It would be, His Excellency the Governor in Council fears, impossible to arrange for effectual control over the Society's Agents. The majority of the carts playing on the road come under the supervision of the Agent of the Coonoor Society and the approaching completion of the Nilgiri Railway may be expected to effect a considerable reduction in the traffic and so render any extension of the arrangements for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals unnecessary."

THE import trade of Calcutta from foreign countries continued to expand in the month of July, but only to a slight extent. The actual increase in value was nearly three per cent. The total value of merchandise was less than that of the previous year, but the deficiency was more than made up by the large importations of treasure. There were considerable receipts of gold from the United Kingdom and smaller supplies from Australia and China: silver was also more in demand. Turning to merchandise there was an advance in value of cotton goods imported, and this advance would have been greater, but for a marked falling of under cotton twist. The only other items under which any important increases are observable are kerosine oil, spices, and woollen manufactures. But under other headings the decreases in value were marked and numerous. Under metals alone the value declined by nearly eight lakhs, owing to a smaller trade in iron and copper. Sugar also fell off to the extent of eight lakhs; the bulk of receipts under this heading consisted of beetroot from Germany and Austria. Decreases also are noticeable under machinery, railway plant, salt, and hardware.

No little concern, writes a contemporary, is evinced in mercantile circles at the exclusion of India from the advantages of the new Treaty of Commerce between England and Japan, which comes into operation next year. The consequence will be that Indian articles of merchandise will be subject to the general Japanese Tariff and not to the Conventional Tariff of the Treaty: that is to say, Indian goods will be dutiable under the general Japanese Tariff, while the favourable conditions of the Conventional Tariff will be extended to goods from the United Kingdom and Colonies which have adhered to the Treaty; as well as from foreign countries which have likewise subscribed. The Treaty was concluded in 1894, and was to come into force in 1899. The matter apparently attracted no notice whatever till the other day, when Mr. R. D. Tata, the well-known Parsee merchant of Bombay, addressed an inquiry to the London Foreign Office with regard to his position as an Indian subject of the Queen when trading in Japan. The Foreign Office, after reference to the Government of India, has recently replied that as the latter did not deem it expedient that India should adhere to the Treaty, goods from this country, as from other non-adhering Colonies, would be subject to the general Japanese Tariff and not to the Conventional Tariff of the Treaties. Presumably the Government of India had their reasons for the singular policy adopted in regard to this very important matter, but they are so far from obvious that the mercantile community in India, and the public generally, would be glad if an early opportunity were taken to make them known.

THERE is a bridge in Germany where toll is charged on everything that passes over it, and bycles are liable to the impost under the description of "small cattle, with driver or attendant." In England it is the cyclist, not the bicycle, who is generally charged with being a beast; but perhaps the allusion is to the small calves of the German wheelman.

THERE is to be a new edition of John Knox's "History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland." The last edition, and by far the best, is Mr. David Laing's, which appeared in his edition of Knox's complete works, six volumes, issued in 1864. The History fills the first two volumes. Though finished by Knox in 1564, twenty years passed before its publication. Even then only a portion of it was printed. Issued in London, it was confiscated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1664 David Buchanan's edition was published. The forthcoming edition, the special purpose of which is to present the History in modern spelling, is by Mr. Charles J. Guthrie. It will contain numerous illustrations. Messrs. A. and C. Black of Soho-square are the publishers.

THE practice of cycling is packing many new phrases into this portmanteau language of ours. A man who boasts is now said to "ride with a very high gear." One who is unduly haughty has "sand in his bearings." But the newest is the description of a slow and dull person as a "Regulator"—after an imaginary class of cycle, so called as being to slow that all other machines "go by it." And it is not polite for one cyclist to call another a liar. If he calls him a cyclometer the same end is more elegantly achieved.

Statistics of what adults read at free libraries (with laments over the dissipation of novel reading) appear from time to time. Statistics of what those read at school who will some day be adults would at least be as interesting, and considerably more to the point. Some researcher might take up the question. Signs of improvement upon the old barbarism of literary instruction in schools may be detected in publishers' lists of forthcoming educational works. We have before us a list of Messrs. A. and C. Black's. It was a wise step to introduce Sir Walter Scott into the schoolrooms; an excellent way to implant in the young mind a love of reading. Of course, much depends upon how you edit Scott. The editing in the Black Series appears to be very judicious. Messrs. Black's next "Readers" from Scott will be "Quentin Durward" and the "Scott Battle Pieces." For the same firm, Mr. F. B. Kirkman, of Merchant Taylors' School, and Dr. Fletcher, of Jena University, are preparing a series of tales from French and German history. It is encouraging to note the increasing attention paid to the biographical element in historical teaching for young readers. Michelet, in this matter following the pioneer of modern educational reform (Rousseau), strongly advocated the biographical method, to be followed in maturer years by the scientific study of history.

THE Khalifa is preparing a strong resistance to the British advance at Omdurman, where the dervishes are concentrating in force, most of the outposts being called in. Abdullah says he will fight at the head of his army in person.

PRESIDENT Steyn, in his speech closing the Volksraad, said that the Orange Free State had extended the hand of friendship to the British Colonies. They had ratified the Customs convention on excellent terms. President Steyn was glad to say that he regarded the future of South Africa as much brighter.

A VERY appreciative notice of Sir Martin Gosselin on the occasion of his transfer from Paris to the Foreign Office appears in the *Temps*. "It is needless in Paris," says the *Temps*, "to pass a formal eulogy of Sir Martin Le Marchant Gosselin. Springing from an old Channel Islands family, this diplomatist was born in 1847. After receiving a brilliant education at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the diplomatic service. He was for six years Secretary in Brussels and then for two years in Berlin. In Paris he has served under Lord Dufferin and Sir Edmund Monson. Everybody knows with what distinction he acquitted himself of the eminently delicate and difficult mission devolving on him as one of the Commissioners for settling the West African question. If these negotiations ended by arriving at the convention which was signed by M. Hanotaux on the eve of quitting the Quai d'Orsay, and which forms so acceptable a compromise between the pretensions of the two countries, it is doubtless due above all to the good sense, sagacity, tact, conciliation, and mutual good will of the two responsible statesmen, but a large share must be attributed to the competency, skill, loyal fidelity to instructions, and coolness of the Commissioners."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ATTACK ON MANILA.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The bombardment of Manila began at nine o'clock on the morning of 13th instant, and lasted two hours but the city suffered little damage.

Ten thousand American Infantry then stormed the trenches and drove the Spaniards, numbering 3,000, back to the citadel, when further resistance was hopeless and the Spanish Commander surrendered.

It is stated that the American losses were heavy.

THE UNITED STATES CABINET.

The appointment of the Hon. John Hay as Secretary of State in the United States Cabinet is confirmed.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Reuter, telegraphing from Hong-Kong, says that owing to the situation in the Far East, the visit of H. M. S. Powerful to Java has been cancelled, the repairs to the Barfleur have been postponed, and the Blenheim, which lately arrived in China with relief crews, has been ordered to remain on the station.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE IN ARABIA.

Aug. 17.

The St. Petersburg Journal "Vedomosti" states that within the past few weeks Great Britain has taken under her protection the whole of South Arabia, from Bab-el-Mandeb to the Gulf of Oman.

THE FALL OF MANILA.

General Merritt, Commanding the American Forces in the Philippines, has taken precautions to prevent the insurgents entering Manila

ANARCHY IN CRETE.

Anarchy reigns supreme in the interior of Crete.

Over 1,500 outlaws are stated to be at large, and the number of murders is daily increasing.

THE EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

After the Spanish troops had left the town of Ciales in Puerto Rico, the inhabitants hoisted the American flag. The troops thereupon returned to the town, tore down the flag, and massacred ninety persons.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The cricket match between Middlesex and Yorkshire has resulted in the defeat of the latter county by eight wickets.

THE MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward Mails of the 12th inst., left Suez on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Anthrax has broken out at Landi Kotal.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dawson, Deputy Accountant-General, Calcutta, acts as Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, vice Bedford on leave; Mr. Chapman, Superintendent, Currency Office, Bombay, is transferred to Calcutta to officiate for Mr. Dawson, while Mr. Carson temporarily relieves Mr. Chapman in Bombay.

RAIN IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Heavy rain has now extended from the Bay of Bengal right up the North-West Provinces to the North-West Himalayas, but has not yet penetrated much into the Punjab plains, though the hill stations have received a heavy downpower. Over the rest of the Peninsula, however, the rainfall continues very light.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference here has now finished its sittings. It is understood that the relative urgency of all the various projects under consideration had been determined at it.

THE PENNY POST.

INDIAN ARRANGEMENTS.

The question of the introduction of a penny (one anna) postage scheme is now under the consideration of Government and it is probable that India will join with effect from next April. In this case the one anna inland postage will most likely be made to carry two tolas. The half anna postage, from which the Post Office derives most of its revenue, will be left as at present.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy will probably leave Simla on tour on November 9.

FORECAST OF PROBABLE RAINFALL.

The forecast of the probable nature of rainfall of August and September, which will shortly be issued by the Meteorological, Department is unimportant, merely reviewing conditions reported during the past few months, and showing that, these having been normal, rainfall may be expected to continue to about usual date, which is the middle of September.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Kettlewell, 5th Bombay Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, vice Lieutenant Matthen seconded.

THE ARTILLERYMAN'S SUICIDE.

POONA, Aug. 17.

The body of driver Buckson, 16th Field Battery, who committed suicide by jumping into the river from Holkar's Bridge on the 8th instant, was found floating this morning near the left bank at the foot of the temple a few hundred yards above the bund. The Haveli Magistrate held an inquest, and the remains which were handed over to the military authorities at Kirkee for disposal.

THE POONA MURDER.

Jeva Juma, the murderer of Aga Hashan Sha, was placed before Mr. Carvalho, to-day, and a week's remand asked for in order to enable the police to make further enquiries. No evidence of any kind was produced. The police have been getting together lot of evidence, but are said to be unable to discover any motive for the deed. Mr. Guider, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, has gone to Bombay to carry on his investigations there.

THE LATE DR. BAHADURJI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

AMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

A largely attended *uthamna* ceremony was performed at the Parsi Fire Temple here to-day for the late lamented Dr. Bahadurji. Deep and general sympathy is felt for the deceased's family, and his death is mourned as a public loss.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

NAPLES, August 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

SUEZ, August 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, August 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 28-32

The Manchester market has been easier.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 103 1-2

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 113 1-2

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 13-16

Bar Silver 27 1-2

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ANNUAL SPORTS OF THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

POONA, Aug. 17.

The annual sports of the Durham Light Infantry took place this afternoon on their Regimental parade ground, which presented a gala appearance, several tents being pitched for guests. The number of interesting events contested for were the Pigeon Race, won by Bugler Dickson; Hurdle Race, 120 yards, won by Private Rowing; Bayonet Fighting Competition, won by D. Company Rs. 28; Physical Drill, won by C. Company Rs. 50; Bicycle Race, 1 1-2 mile, won by Lance Corporal Doherty, Middlesex; Rs. 30 challenge belt, half-mile, won by Private MacMahon; Rs. 30, also silver belt to be worn for one year; polo pony race, for all ponies of Poona and Kirkee Gymkhanas, won by Captain Luard, Mr. Fairfax being second; sack tournament competitions, won by G. Company, Rs. 24; officer's tent-pegging, by sections, four teams competed, won by 1st Bombay Lancers by 33 points, Durham Light Infantry being second 27 points; Flat Race half mile, Private MacMahon, first prize Rs. 20; Tug-of-War, two teams entered, won by the Royal Irish Rifles, Rs. 30; Best Dress Running Competitions, prize, won by Sergt. Allfort; Flat Race one mile, won by Private Sullivan, Rs. 15; Picka Back Race, runners to be blindfolded, won by Privates Meagon and Adams Best Gymnast Parallel Bars, won by Lance Corporal Squires. At the conclusion of the sports General Duncan distributed the prizes, the band of the Royal Irish Rifles played, sang, whistled, and added greatly to the afternoon's amusement.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

There has been 80 cases and 71 deaths recorded in Hubli town on the 14th instant. Total up to date 1,507 cases and 1,265 deaths. One imported case in Poona suburban limits; 11 cases and 5 deaths in Bhore State. Owing to the severe outbreak of plague in Bhore, strict quarantine has been imposed on Ambad pass near Wai.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. DHONDY'S ELEVEN.

The Poona Gymkhana vs. Dhondy's eleven was resumed to-day. A very large number of spectators, including Lord Sandhurst, were present. Dhondy's team made a good stand and scored 126. Poona Gymkhana had remained to make 118 runs to win game with loss of four wickets; they scored 121. Greig and Bond played a very good game. The following are the scores:—

MR. DHONDY'S ELEVEN.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Divekar, c Deas, b Greig	5	b Deas	6	
Chonkar, c Greig, b Deas	1	c Greig, b Deas	0	
Bhide, c Deas, b Greig	11	c Deas, b Sale	8	
Bhandare, c Sprott, b Greig	9	c Beresford, b Greig	5	
Masurkar, c Sale, b Deas	3	c and b Sale	10	
Mandi, b Greig	25	c Bradford, b Deas	30	
Shroff, b Greig	0	b Deas	23	
Pranjpe, c Beresford, b Deas	0	b Greig	16	
Baput, c Bradford, b Deas	0	c Young, b Greig	20	
Narsoo, not out	14	b Sale	2	
Dhondy, c and b Greig	0	not out	1	
Extras	2	Extras	5	
Total	70	Total	126	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Greig	107	32	10	6	97	38	5	3
Deas	130	28	17	4	149	62	9	4
Sale	25	5	1	0	80	20	6	3
Bond	..	..	..	..	5	1	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Greig, c Paranjpe, b Bhide	1	c Shroff, b Bhide	47	
Mr Bond, b Banda	21	not out	48	
Major Beresford, c Masurkar, b Bhandare	16	c and b Bhide	9	
Surgn-Major Martin, run out	3	c Shroff, b Bhide	1	
Mr Poocok, c Chonkar, b Banda	4	c Masurkar, b Bhide	0	
Mr Sale, c Paranjpe, b Bhide	18	not out	9	
Mr Sprott, b Banda	2			
Mr Deas, c Banda, b Bhide	6			
Mr Bradford, c Paranjpe, b Bhide	3	Did not bat		
Surgn-Capt Heffernan, not out	1			
Extras	2	Extras	7	
Total	78	Total	121	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonkar	45	15	5	0	55	32	2	0
Bhide	74	25	5	5	104	19	11	4
Bhandare	30	13	1	1	35	21	0	0
Banda	60	23	4	3	60	42	2	0

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	3	2	17
C Market, Dhoni Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	6	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	4	8
Total	12	12	89
Total plague deaths to date	31,071	26,644	
Same date last year	5	7	139

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst was respectively one, one and nil, while on the same dates last year the mortality from ordinary deseases was two, three and nil. The plague mortality at Varkoond on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant was respectively four, three and nil. The present Chief Plague Authority on the Damaun Frontier seems to be very strict in granting special passes to people of Damaun to cross the cordon, the hardships of which are felt greater and greater every day, and it is said that many a labourer who used to earn his bread by working in the adjacent British villages is likely to be reduced to a starving condition. His Excellency the Governor having been informed by Dr. Fernandes that several families of machi labourers of Kharwadi were in a starving condition is supplying them with food at Government expense. Many persons who own valuable land in British territory and have been paying the land-tax have been denied passes to cross the cordon to look after their land and have thus been great sufferers.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SUNDAY'S STATISTICAL RETURNS.

The official returns submitted to the Health Officer on Sunday showed two suspected cases with no deaths. One of these cases was reported from the Medical College Hospital as having occurred in Ward No. 7, and the other in Ward No. 5, the patient in the latter case being removed to the Mayo Native Hospital for treatment. The total number of suspected cases up to Sunday amounted to 212, and the total number of deaths to 173. The general death-rate is 43 as compared with 49 the average of the previous five years.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

The weekly statement of inoculations performed by Dr. Bannerman up to the 13th showed one Hindu (male); seven Mohamedans (male), two Europeans (male), and three females. This brings the total number of inoculations up to 4,85. Yesterday morning Dr. Bannerman inoculated all the District Medical Plague officers at the Town Hall.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 31st of July, at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (up trains), Chousa (up trains), Chousa (up River inspection and Mirwa (up trains), were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—748, 5,357, 386, and 2523; total 9,014. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—6,347; 113,384, 1,669, and 28,519; total 149,919. Number of suspects detained during the week—84, 280, 0, and 89; total 453. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—653, 4,830, 22, and 1,170; total 6,675. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—84, 280, 0 and 89; total 453.—"Englishman" (Tuesday)

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. H. WODEHOUSE, who was badly shaken by a fall from his horse the other day, has completely recovered, and will proceed to Darjiling on inspection duty shortly.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, July 30.

The "Klondyke Gold Discovery has proved a curse." That is what the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us. He also says that there are 16,000 claims recorded, of which only 200 are paying, and that on the rest the miners get no more than bare wages if they work from morning to night. It is always the same story with goldfields. I remember long years ago talking to men who had been diggers in the goldfields of California and Melbourne when the rush for gold first began. It was exactly the same story as this of Klondyke. The miner as I knew him was old before his time, generally broken in health, crippled by rheumatism, unwilling to take up regular work, given to drink, quite poor, and madly resentful against the fortune which had ever allowed him to become suddenly rich. I remember also asking what had become of the men who did strike rich deposits and did become suddenly rich. There was never any satisfactory answer; one man, unable to bear the sudden accession of wealth, went mad; another went to the dogs with unbridled profligacy; and another lost all that fortune gave him at cards and on the gaming table. They were all tales of woe. I should very much like to know if there was ever made in the goldfields any large solid fortune which has endured and has founded a family. Fortune made rapidly are apt to vanish quite as rapidly. If there were any such family in the Empire we should probably have heard of it. On the other hand, the man who went out more humble in appearance, to provide for the miner, who opened a general store, who sold pick and spade and cradle, who sold whisky and beer and tea and coffee and preserved meat, who ran an hotel, who kept a saloon with drinking bars and a music hall and singing women and dancing girls, who bought land while it was to be had for a song; that man grew rich while the miners remained poor; that man's family is rich to-day; that man's daughters are countesses and his sons are country gentlemen. There are a good many at Klondyke at this moment getting rich in the good old-fashioned, plodding way. And any young man who is thinking about Klondyke is recommended to try the slow and steady way.

Trade is always best in outlying regions, where things must be had at any price, and one cannot send a telegram ordering them to be sent on. In the old days, when the Dutch held New York, they used to trade with the Indians for furs and skins. It was understood that a Dutchman's fist meant one pound and his foot two pounds. Now, how simple an arrangement, and what scope it left for conscience! One is sorry that this method ever fell into disuse. One remembers, too, the story of the trader at Kimberley, or one of those towns in South Africa. His name was Ikey. One day a Boer came in and ordered a quantity of goods, setting down the prices and adding them up with the assistance of a Ready Reckoner. When it came to paying, he found that Ikey's bill was double his own estimate. "Why," he said, "I worked it out with my Ready Reckoner." "Let me see it," said Ikey. He looked at it and tossed it back to him. "Last year's!" he said, with contempt. Now, would it be possible in a more settled country to exercise so splendid a flight of fancy?

There was a kind of devilry common in the last century which used to seize upon our lads and drew them away from honest work and sent them out upon the roads and streets as footpads and highway robbers. We hanged them ruthlessly. I should like to know how many highwaymen and footpads we did hang between the years 1700 and 1800. "Our town has become a shambles," said Horace Walpole about the year 1770. But hanging did no good. Why? Simply because to those young fellows a highwayman was a hero, and to live without work, on the fat of the land, by means of plunder, was in itself heroic. This devilry is not dead. Indeed, I suppose it never will die, because it is nothing in the world but a perverted spirit of enterprise. It now seizes young fellows of sixteen to one or two-and-twenty, and their first impulse is to go out robbing on the highway. If these lads could be captured and sent out to some country where they would have to fight, they would cease to be young devils, and would become, instead, gallant colonists and good fighters. Some years ago there was a gang which infested Marylebone. Some of them were caught and sent to prison, which was a mistake, only the law cannot make distinctions. Prison only hardens the habitual criminal, and makes it impossible for the young criminal to go straight again. There is another gang now, which works the riverside part of the Borough. They are quite young fellows; they go about in companies of eight or nine; they are armed with knives, clubs, pistols, and stones; they surround a man, hustle him, knock him down, kick him, and rob him. Like their predecessors, the highwaymen, they think their actions quite heroic. They are, as I said, quite young. So were Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard and all the gallant company; few reached four-and-twenty; in the pride of their career and in the very blossom and promise of their heroism, they were cut off by that journey to Tyburn Tree. Can we not find some better way of breaking up this new company of Free and Gallant Heroes without having recourse to the Central Criminal Court? I recommend the task, not to the Police, but to some University Settlement.

Everybody ought to read Godkin's "Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy." If you have read the speeches against the Reform Act of 1832, or about the Reform Act of 1867, you will find that the chief dread of the opponents to those Acts was the violence, the injustice, the destructiveness of mobs. We were going to be governed by the mob. It was the mob which murdered Marie Antoinette and organised the Reign of Terror; it was the mob which wrecked London in the Gordon Riots; and so on. Ignorance would rule with greed and need and other grisly spectres. Well, what has happened? Legislation is at least as slow and measured, at least as much discussed, at least as well considered, as before the Reform Act. The members still belong almost all to the educated class. Our "masters," as in 1867 the working men were called, have not yet asserted their sovereign rights. The House of Lords still stands; the Church, unless it is torn apart by internal dissensions, as seems likely, will continue to stand. In America, also, of which country Mr. Godkin writes, democracy has not led to mob law; it has not led to the destruction of property; it has not led to a rash and violent policy; but it has led—and this is the point of interest, the reason why Mr. Godkin's book ought to be read—to the creation and to the establishment of the boss. This functionary appoints everybody to every office; places one man in the Senate, makes another Governor of his States, a third Postmaster, and so on. This is a very remarkable outcome of democracy: the forms of liberty are used for the destruction of liberty; the people who were supposed to govern have resigned their responsibilities into the hands of political leaders. The democracy, it used to be said, will always clamour for the demagogue. On the contrary, in America they do not seem to want a demagogue, they want a boss. I say that this is a very remarkable outcome; it is one well worth considering. Why have we no boss? We have no movable posts, and our many Parliaments are unpaid. I take it that the boss represents a phase only in the history of the Great Republic; when the new comers have settled down and the old families have more leisure, and the spoils of victory vanish, the boss will cease to afflict the land.

Once there was a prisoner locked up in a solitary cell. The country was either Turkey, or Algiers, or Morocco. This lonely captive, for want of other companions, made a friend of a spider, whom he fed, perhaps with flies, which he caught and presented to the creature. Flies in those countries are multitudinous and juicy. The spider grew quite tame and fearless, and would run up and down its web in order to play with the prisoner. One day the gaoler or officer who had charge of the prison and its languishing inhabitants told the Sultan, or the Bey, or perhaps it was the Great Bashaw, about this tame spider. The monarch was interested. "Place me," he said, "where I can see the man and the spider at play together." "I cannot," replied the officer, "for as soon as I learned what was going on I went into the cell and killed the spider." "Did you so?" said the Great Bashaw, rising to the highest point of greatness ever attained by him; "then he shall come out and shall have the chance of more reasonable amusement, and you shall take his place and find a spider for yourself." Which was done. And all the world admired the justice of the sovereign, and rejoiced in a government which made such an enjoyable *tour de force* possible and practicable; and the released prisoner rode through the city on a white donkey, preceded by music proclaiming the Royal clemency.

One is shown at the castle of Plessis lez Tours a dark and gloomy place under a staircase where they tell us that Cardinal La Blue spent twelve years in an iron cage so constructed that he could neither lie nor stand in it. I believe they are wrong about the place where the cage was placed, but there is no doubt concerning the cage itself in which the Cardinal passed that very uncomfortable imprisonment. I had always thought that he had the singular good fortune of undergoing a punishment unique in his history of suffering. I have found, however, another example. In Copenhagen, about the year 1740, there was living an Englishman who had spent eleven years in a cage. He was a gentleman of Lancashire, in the service of Charles XII. of Sweden; he was arrested for some alleged act of treason, and committed to prison. He managed to escape, and took refuge in Hamburg, where he was quite safe. But he imprudently ventured back upon Danish soil, was again arrested, and this time, for greater safety, put into a cage, where he remained for eleven years. At the end of that time they suffered him to be removed into a room where, in 1740, after he had been confined for twenty years he was visited by my informant. He had never suffered from any illness; he was quite cheerful; he wrote many volumes of anecdotes; he tamed a mouse for amusement, and he seems to have lost even the hope of release. If there is any other story of a man in a cage I should like to hear of it.

Men are always thinking about good dinners. There is, indeed, a good deal of excellent miscellaneous feeding in men's books. Therefore I am not ashamed of calling attention to the kind of dinner which used to be put on the table for an ordinary at the inn of a country town somewhere about the middle of the last century. It will be seen that the century had its consolations. The dinner consisted of two courses. For the first course—a leg of pork and cabbage at the head of the table, boiled beef and carrots at the foot, a boiled leg of mutton and turnips on one side, a roast shoulder of mutton and potatoes on the other, and a pease pudding in the middle; for the second course—a hind-quarter of lamb boiled with spinach, some of the loins broiled and heaped round it, a sirloin of beef roasted, apple pie on one side, apple dumplings on the other, and a huge plum pudding in the middle. I call this a good solid dinner, such as a farmer of the eighteenth century would take seriously and steadily. The menu wants a few notes. In the first place all the dishes were set on the table together, and with the same plate the guests worked through every one. Next, every dish of the first course had its own vegetable; patatoes were served only with the mutton; the pease pudding belonged, I suppose, to the leg of pork. In the second course the roast beef was served without any vegetable at all. The apple pie and the apple dumplings have my warm approval, but they might have been served separately. As regards the vegetables, the spinach was perhaps the Dock, called by the Germans English spinach—the vegetable was brought by the Arabs into Europe. Carrots came over from Holland in the sixteenth century. Turnips were found growing wild in our forests. As for potatoes, I am somewhat surprised to find them on the table of a country inn in the year 1740. The potato was introduced into Lancashire first about the year 1700 as a food for the people. It took over fifty years before it spread over the whole country as a common field crop.

Last Saturday there were visible to those who had eyes to see many external signs, up and down the streets, of great excitement and even terror. Men ran about and shook hands despairingly; men of all ranks met on an equal footing; cabman and peer; artist and crossing sweeper; together with white cheeks and trembling lips they sought the nearest public-house; there they took a drink, many drinks, while, assembled by twos and threes, they wept and lamented; sometimes they cursed; sometimes they appealed to the immutable principles of justice. This excitement, this lively terror, seized upon the large class of mankind known as Topers. Perhaps the reader neither witnessed the excitement nor heard the complaint. Nobody knows how many valuable and interesting things one misses every day by inattention. The way and the cause of it all was this. Of late years the Toper has begun to take himself seriously; he thinks himself a victim; he is to the world. he believes, an interesting case; he pities and sympathises with himself; he is rather proud of his weakness; he coddles and condoles himself. But in former years he was the family outcast; his friends gave him the cold shoulder; his reception, when he presented himself, was iced; he was not invited to call again. In those days he did his drinking furtively; he sneaked into a public-house and sneaked out; he was ashamed of being seen there; he was ashamed of the drunken ways which he had not the courage to shake off. But we have changed all that; we have taught him to consider his case as a disease, an incurable malady, one of those mysterious disorders which for inscrutable reasons, are allowed to afflict mankind. What is the use of trying to cure an incurable disease? He therefore drinks boldly; at the club he calls for one wisky and soda after another; he marches in and out of the public-house bravely and in the sight of all men. Or he is taught by science to call drunkenness an hereditary complaint. Who can contend against heredity? Of course, it is no use trying. And, of course, it is foolish to be ashamed of an hereditary complaint—who was ever ashamed of having consumption? Therefore, again he takes his whisky openly, and in the sight of the whole club rolls down the stairs. But now, if you please, now—now—a terrible proposal has been made—revolutionary, unscientific, unsympathetic, brutal. It has, in fact—one blushes at having to set it down—been proposed by a medical man, one of those cold-blooded physicians, vivisectors insecret, who let no consideration of pity stand in their way—it is proposed, I say, to administer a flogging—actually a flogging!—to every toper, without regard to rank and position, whenever he gets drunk! Did one ever hear a more horrible thing? And this to victims of an incurable disease, to unfortunate sufferers from hereditary forces! And now you understand why, last Saturday, there were heard, all day long, the groans of terror and the wail of csmplaint from all the bars in London and from all the clubs.

THE LATE DR. BAHADURJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—Will you allow me through the medium of your esteemed paper to make a few suggestions to my co-religionists the Parsis about perpetuating the memory of the late lamented Dr. Bahadurji. The services that this eminent doctor has done to Bombay in general, and the Parsis in particular, will never be forgotton. His memory is fresh to every grateful mind. The odour he has left behind him will take long to disappear. In him the Parsees have lost a distinguished champion. What people with colossal fortunes have failed to do the late learned doctor did with his learning and intellect. Whether it be in the Municipal Hall, or on the Congress platform or in a public meeting Dr. Bahadurjee had always characterized himself by a noble spirit of self-sacrifice and independence. Dr. Bahadurji had always the good of his country at heart. He was always the defender of the poor and the redresser of the oppressed, and as such he had acquired for himself the universal love of the Parsee community and the respect and esteem of the gentlemen of other communities with whom he came in contact. It is meet, therefore, that a fund should at once be started to memorialize the name of such a great and self-sacrificing man. His short but brilliant career presents to us an untinged picture of true nobility both of head and heart. It would stand a lasting example to coming generations. If a statue be erected to his memory, or a large and substantial fund be started and kept intact, from the interest of which poor intelligent boys of the Parsee community be given higher education, it would be only paying this illustrious man his deserts.

He rose rapidly like a dazzling star and sank as rapidly; but his memory will remain for generations together as a model of true love, self-sacrifice and nobility.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

*** Pressure on our space prevents us publishing the many letters we have received touching upon the public services of the late Dr. Bahadurji.—E D. *B.G.*

Here is a pleasant story, the truth of which perhaps (says the "Daily Mail"), Lord Salisbury would not question, that helps to show his power of detachment. When called upon to take office in the last Conservative Government, Lord Salisbury was making some experiments at his laboratory at Hatfield in which a certain bit of wire played a part. He gave the wire to his factotum, who put it by. Six years later, immediately upon quitting office, Lord Salisbury asked for the wire, and the factotum instantly produced it!

POONA SEASON.

A ROUND OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The first of a series of garden parties which are to take place at Government House, came off on Tuesday 2nd. A good number of people drove out between 4-30 and 5-30, but Poona did not show up as it generally does on these occasions, possibly the unsettled weather, and threatening look of the sky prevented many from venturing on the long drive to Ganeshkhind. Lawn tennis, putting, and shooting were out of the question, on account of the heavy, and continuous rain that had been falling for some days previous, and none of the ladies looked as though they were dressed for such pastimes. Some of the frocks were very nice, and without doubt hailed from Europe, whilst some creditable toilettes suggested Callian Motee, and other well known local firms, whose productions are always represented by many of the nobility and gentry of Poona, and the Suburbs. Fortunately the rain held off the entire afternoon, and the grass was dry enough for skirts of the floppy, lengthy, up to date style to be gracefully trailed along, without fear of their suffering by the rash treatment. A strong healthy wind swept ruthlessly across the parklike grounds of Ganeshkhind playing ducks and drakes with the nice costumes, and blowing hats and fringes into the most intoxicated looking positions. One lady had a fringe net on her forehead, out of which every suggestion of hair had disappeared. She was looking so cheery and pleased, that I felt sure she was unware of the disconsolate looking net, and I am not one of those people who make a point of telling my friends when I see them looking the worse for wear.

The Royal Artillery sports came off on the 4th and were held near the small arms ammunition Factory. There was a large gathering of Poona and Kirkee society including General and Miss Duncan and Captain Duncan, A. D. C., General and Mrs. Spragg, and many others. The programme was an interesting one, tent-pegging and jumping competitions occupying the greater part of the afternoon. The band of the 28th Pioneers was on the ground and played a pleasing selection of music whilst the sports were in progress. At the conclusion Miss Duncan presented the prizes to the various winners.

On Friday we are to be treated to a "Variety Entertainment" whatever that may mean—a Sandwich man has been parading the gymkhana club the last few days to inform us of the fact, and I note on the advertisment boards that the performers are all distinguished amateurs. It does not mention what they are distinguished for, whether appearance, talent, reputation—perhaps all three. We in Poona are undoubtedly distinguished in many ways. By the way talking of the Sandwich man, I heard some one exclaim on seeing him in the Gymkhana "what a good fancy dress those cards would make; I shall borrow them and wear them to the ball. They would be quite fancy dress without anything else." A sketchy toilet I thought. The prospect of the Fancy dress ball which the sporting Durham Regiment is going to give next month, is creating a lot of excitement amongst the ladies, and the scraps of conversation which one catches regarding contemplated costumes are often startling. For instance the following "well, but what *on earth* am I to send my husband in?" "Oh my dear, I am sure I shouldn't trouble about *him*." Another lady was strongly recommending her friend to go in some character which entailed carrying a baby, she said, "oh yes *do* go like that, it would be perfectly sweet, and I would lend you my baby you know." If the baby in question is like most of its kind, it would be a pleasing adjunct to a ball.

The Variety entertainment above mentioned, "in aid of a shelter for Nurses and children, in the Gymkhana grounds, came off on Friday 12th in the big hall at the Gymkhana Club. I am still at a loss to know in what particular way the amateurs who took part in the entertainment were distinguished—but never mind. The programme—a lengthy one—was divided into four parts, the "concert" lasting from 9-30 till a very late hour. Some people have such a liberal, can't-have-too-much-of-a-good-thing sort of idea, it was distressing to them to see some ungrateful ones leaving early. The room was not over crowded as is often the case on such occasions, and many of our leading families were conspicuous by their absence. This was unkind to the little children, and nurses, ayahs, who want a shelter at the Gymkhana to protect them during this inclement weather. The concert hall was arranged cafe chantant style, without the cafe or the waitresses. That was a comfort any way, for although the waitressess are always charming, piquant, persuasive, and all the rest of it, they do bother so. Miss Derthy Faucette, and Miss Peggy O'Sullivan were busy selling programmes nominally at 4 annas each, but the importunities of the Young ladies proved so fetching that I am told fabulous sums of money were given for the honour of receiving a programme from their fair hands. I confess I did not exceed my four annas, indeed it never occurred to me to do so, even when I beheld the elegantly etched picture depicting a nurse, with the usual accompaniments, a child, a Tommy Atkins, a bearer, and a perambulator, which ornamented the front page, and which I understand was the work of a talented local artist.

At 9-30 the curtain was drawn up, and disclosed a troupe of Magpie Minstrels—Mr. C. Wood, Surgeon-Captain C. T. Hudson, Captain Edwardes, Mr. T. J. Thatcher, Mr. Deas, Mr. A. Melville, Mr. Edwardes, Mr. C. Crofton, and Mr. A. Predeaux, Mrs. Bain undertaking the arduous duty of accompanist at the piano forte. Mr. Deas' two songs "Jingle Bells" and "Since She's taken the name of Maud St. Clair" were well sung, and enthusiastically received, and encored. Mr. Crofton's "Little Dolly day dream" was followed by a dance which he performed with a considerable amount of skill, Major Wood sang "Henry VIII. Song" in his beautiful tenor voice, which was greatly admired. Mr. Melville's and Mr. Crofton's banjo-duet was well rendered, and much applauded. Captain Edwarde's "Ma Onliest one" was well sung, and received an encore, as did also Mr. Edwarde's "Dinah." The choruses all went well from start to finish, and the "get up" of the performers was praiseworthy in the effort to look as they were intended to look; like magpies. After a short interval Mrs. Rooth opened the second part of the programme by singing in a sweet voice "The Spanish Gipsy" but evidently she was nervous. Her encore song "Across the Blue Sea" was nicely rendered. Captain Goring-Jones "Alla stella confidente" with violin accompaniment was undoubtly the gem of the evening, and quite brought down the house. The guitar and banjo band, in which Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Palin, and Mrs. Hartigan played guitars, and Mr. Crofton, Mr. Melville and Mr. Thatcher banjos these performed the "Apollo March" in a very creditable manner thus bringing the second part of the concert to a close. After an interval of ten minutes, during which the Pipe-Major of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers gave us a treat with his pipes, the third part of the programme opened with a recitative song "See Me Reverse" by Mr. Sinclair who accompanied himself on the piano. The song consisted of scraps of conversation between two people engaged in the soul-stiring work of dancing a polka, and would doubtless have been funny, if we could have heard them. Miss Fletcher sang two songs from the "Geisha" in Japanese costume, which were much appreciated and encored. Major Wood sang again a very pretty song, and gave as an encore "My pretty Jane" he has a beautiful well trained voice which it is a real pleasure to listen to. The entertainment was brought to a successful end by a very good ventriloquial performance by Mr. Harding, a professional man who is visiting Poona; the clever manner in which he managed his three figures, gave the audience much amusement. I understand that from a pecuniary point of view the evening's variety entertainment was a great success.

On Saturday last the Bombay Sappers and Miners at Kirkee celebrated "Ghazni-day" that memorable day when they stormed and captured the strong Fort of Ghazni, an achievement of which they must ever feel proud. The sports which were held in commemoration of this great event took place as usual on the ground near Holkar's bridge, where several large tents were pitched, and the officers were 'At Home" to receive the numbers of guests who drove over from Poona. Most of the contests finished in front of the tents. Some of the events were of an interesting character, and much amusement was afforded to the on-lookers, by the desperate efforts made by the competitors of the "Greasy Pole" to catch the fowl which was suspended thereto. The obstacle race was amusing to watch, and the Dumb-bell display by Recruit boys was specially good, and the time kept by the boys was first rate.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF BUSINESS.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow:—

I.—Questions asked by honourable members, including sixteen questions put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta one being as under:—

Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of removing the divergence and conflict between the rules adopted at various places in the Presidency as regards detention, disinfection and observation, &c., and laying down an uniform set of rules for the guidance of the officers in charge of plague measures, as prayed for in the representation of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, dated 6th December 1897? and another: Will Government be pleased to state what measures they have decided to adopt to remedy the state of things brought about by the serious undermanning of the higher Judicial service of the Presidency? (*vide* answer to No. 4 at the meeting of 17th July (August?) 1898.)

Fourteen questions will be put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

One of these is: "Is it true that at Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, and other places where passengers arriving by railway are either detained under observation or allowed to go into the town under a system of medical surveillance, such detention or surveillance is resorted to only in the case of Indian passengers?" and another: "Will Government be pleased to place on the table information in the following tabular form about plague expenditure in municipal towns of the Presidency affected by the plague, showing the shares in which that expenditure has been shared between the several municipalities and Government, the period during which it has been incurred in each town, and the average annual ordinary revenue and exp

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUG. 15.

THE plague has been completely stamped out in the two recently infected villages of Bubuigaon near Sholapore and Koragaon near Ganjoti, where no cases have occurred for over ten days, but it still has a hold on Gojalgaon, where five attacks and four deaths occurred in a week. Mr. Stevens, the Deputy Plague Commissioner, has left for Sholapore, accompanied by two native officers of the regular troops, and a band of troopers of the Imperial Service Troops. Mr. Stevens intends to inspect most of the previously infected villages around Sholapore and to organize measures for preventing the wholesale inrush of plague refugees from Sholapore into H. E. the Nizam's Dominions. In January last when the plague took a firm grip on Sholapore, 50,000 inhabitants of that place, it is believed, crossed the border into the Nizam's territory, with the natural consequence that the epidemic quickly made its appearance in those villages where the refugees settled temporarily. The miracle is that Hyderabad city and Gulburga escaped the dreaded infection at the time, considering it was officially reported at the time that about 5,000 refugees found their way to Gulburga, and great flocks of them at Secunderabad, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghaut and Hyderabad City. At any rate we must be grateful to Providence in this respect.

A great many pessimists still nurse the idea that the plague will pounce upon Hyderabad sooner or later. But it is just as well that sensible people in the place prefer to regard this as a distant prospect unworthy of a serious thought at present. At all events, the Hyderabad Race Club is not disturbed by contemplations of the plague as it was last year. The Races at Hyderabad, thanks to Major Percy Gough, the Honorary Secretary, are to be held this year on the Mulkapett course in the 15th, 17th, 19th and 22nd November. The first entrances which closed on the 15th ultimo are very encouraging, but it is doubtful whether more than three of the twelve Arabs already entered for the Nizam's Gold Cup will start. H. H. Agha Khan has put in the famous four-year-old Yildiz and his well-known grey Mehera. The Chief of Mhysat is now the owner of Young Revenge, who is in. Mr. D. D's Phelwan, Mr. Mahomed Musthan's Istamboul, Mr. Lyndon's Eclipse, Vaima and Atlas, and Ali bin Amir's Fakir and Hyderi include the first entrances for this classic race. None of the Mysore cracks have appeared as yet. The Hyderabad Gold Cup has attracted only two entrances so far, viz Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong's Captain Cook and Mr. H. Irwin's Camlin. Bombay is largely represented in the other events, and Southern India to an appreciable extent. The Secunderabad Monsoon meeting takes place on the Secunderabad course on September 6th and 8th, and, as an innovation, there will be two days' Steeplechases on the Moul Ali course on September 1st and 7th. Those who know anything of the distance Moul Ali is from every civilized centre save Bolarum, will know what it means to get there on a monsoon afternoon. It is really a pity the Steeplechases could not be run on the Secunderabad course. The only people who care to travel out to Moul Ali are the Bolarum contingent and a few daring spirits from Secunderabad.

The Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle meeting closed on Friday with the prize distribution, and an "At Home" by the officers of the Corps. It has been a successful meeting throughout, the credit of which reflects on Sergeant Instructors Poller, Stratton, and Bulley. The Championship this year was won by Vol. H. Edwards with an aggregate of 246 points, Sergeant Hillier coming second with 235 points. Among the principal prize-winners were Sergt. Hillier Rs. 135 and the Volunteer, Challenge Cup, Corpl. E. V. Clarke Rs. 100, Sergt. Instructor Bulley Rs. 80 and a spirit flask presented by Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., Vol. H. Edwards Rs. 128, a cup valued Rs. 100 presented by Messrs. A. Abid and Co., and the Championship medal and shield, Vol. R. Blake Rs. 29, O. R. Sergt. J. Lee Rs. 98, Vol. Speechley Rs. 80, Lieut. Tyers Rs. 19, and the Officers' Cup valued Rs. 100 and 1 dozen photos. Colonel H. K. Gordon won the silver watch presented by Messrs. Weber and Schenck, jewellers of Secunderabad. Having distributed the prizes, Mr. Crawford, the Officiating Resident, addressed a few remarks, to the Volunteers, and Colonel Gordon in reply thanked him for having presided. The function ended with a call for three cheers for Mr. Crawford, for Colonel Gordon and for the Ladies. The big Hyderabad Rifle Meeting commences on the 4th October.

RAT CATCHERS AND RATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal professional Rat-Catchers are causing a good deal of panic among the ignorant classes by parading the streets at night, and trailing after them the rats they have destroyed, doubtless they are required to show to some responsible official the rats they have destroyed, but I would ask why the rats should not be burnt straight off in the streets in which they are captured, or if this is not practicable, why the rat-catchers should not be provided with covered baskets into which the slaughtered rodents could be put away for the time being so as to avoid creating panic among the timid and ignorant people.—Yours, &c.,

August 16. H. C. A.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE AT NEGAPATAM.

CHARGES AGAINST A MISSIONARY LADY.

WE reported some time ago that down at Negapatam a Money Order clerk in the Negapatam Post Office was prosecuting—(1) Miriam Ammal (a native Bible woman) and (2) Mrs. L. E. Thomas, wife of Rev. A. A. Thomas of the Wesleyan Mission, Negapatam, on a charge of having kidnapped his sister-in-law, to convert her to Christianity. The case came off before Mr. Stokes last week, and, as reported by the *South Indian Post*, stands adjourned to the 6th of September.

The Witness [Sinnammal (the girl in question) deposed:—I am 14 years old, I have been living with my brother-in-law, the complainant for the last 8 years. The 1st accused taught me in my house, as my sister said that I needed it. I last studied 8 years ago on the Nilgiris. My neighbours introduced the 1st accused when one day she was passing through the street, to teach me. I have been in Velipolyam for the last 6 months. 1st accused was in the habit of coming at all times. She usually came once or twice a week. The 1st accused took me to the bungalow of the 2nd accused at 5 a.m. one Thursday from my house, 12 days back to convert me to Christianity. I went there at 7-30 a.m. Mrs. Thomas wanted me to be kept in the writer's house. Sometime after, my marma came but I did not return with him. When I got out 1st accused said that they would beat me, so I did not go; he came again with my sister. When I was returning with her along the bungalow, Mrs. Thomas seized my hand and took me into the bungalow. I came home at 7 p.m. I did not think they would beat me.

Cross-examination.

I cannot say in what year I was born. I attained puberty a year ago. I have 3 elder brothers but none at Trichy. My sister told me my age last year, and also 4 or 5 days ago. I heard emy sisteriell mytage to a man whom I neither saw nor know. I do not know what my sister's age is. It was about 5 a.m., when 1st accused took me, no one wasthen in the house. There are 4 tenants in the house, all the females had gone out to draw water, and all the males were out. The 1st accused said on the previous day that she would come in the night but on my refusing to go with her at night she said she would come for me in the morning. At 5 when I came out she was there and I went with her to the bungalow after first going to her house and changing my cloth. There was only Mrs. Thomas there with some peons but not Mr. Thomas. I saw Mr. Thomas at 10 a.m. in the verandah. Mrs. Thomas said to me "If you wish you may go, but if you wish to remain you may remain." They put food before me as I was hungry, which I refused. I was afraid lest my marma would beat me. Then Mrs. Thomas said "I will take a writing from him not to beat you, then you may go." This was at noon. My marma came to the writer's house where I was. I was there when he and my sister came at about 12 or 1 p.m. My marma and sister called me, I came. There was no one but my people came with him. My marma called once alone, then again with my sister at the writer's house, and twice at the bungalow. When I was going from the writer's house, Mrs. Thomas took me by the hand. My sister accompanied me and stayed till the evening. 1st accused was there and at the bungalow also. My marma asked Mrs. Thomas, why she did not restore me. She said "if she likes take her, if not, you may do as you please." He then went and informed the police and came back. He received the same reply from Mrs. Thomas, but I told my marma. "If you promise not to beat me I will come with you." They got a receipt from my marma and I came away.

By the Court.—The 1st accused was telling me for several days that, Christianity was a good religion. I did not tell this to my marma and my sister, as she made me swear not to tell anybody. I never said to Mrs. Thomas that I wanted go home, but said they would beat me if I returned.

THE Abyssinian Envoys have taken leave of Paris for awhile, and the Parisians, who appeared to have enjoyed their society to the full, gave them a rapturous send off. Before leaving the Envoys paid a visit to the Jardin des Plantes expressly to see their four-footed compatriots—the lions which Menelik presented to the French President. Then they visited the Mint in order to watch the progress of the minting of the silver coins bearing Menelik's face. Such is their sympathy for France that they have decided not to visit any other country in Europe. They could not have paid a greater compliment to France.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

GLOSTERS VS. DALHOUSIE.

THIS match on the Dalhousie ground attracted some attention. The home team started the ball, and going well together attacked strongly, but Cleaver had time to get in his kick and clear, enabling White and Hooper to speed down the left wing, and Reuther had to kick into touch. Cousens obtained the ball from a pass after the throw in, and his shot made Brown use his hands. The Dalhousie carried the ball away from the goal kick, and called upon Edwards. The game was very fast, also the exchanges. At last a good sprint by Street and Swan looked like drawing first blood, as a shot by the latter was missed by the back and striking the goal post bounced back into play, and Lindsay coming in with a rush sent the ball in smartly. Edwards recovered himself marvellously, and stopping the shot, punched out to his left wing, but Tannahill was quick enough to intercept the pass, and fed Stimpson who put the ball just over the bar. Cousens now called upon his men, and with Weeks on the right and White put in some smart runs, but well watched by the halves, the back had time to clear. Brown stopped two when a centre by Weeks made him concede a corner. From this the civilians got away, and a centre by Street enabled Stimpson to rush the back and get well away. Edwards, however, stepped out and cleared in time. The military right follwed with some good work, but their outside man was twice penalised as offside. This enabled their opponents to raise the pressure, and give Cooper and Clever a hard time. Tadd at length relieved, and a long pass to his left wing enabled Hooper to get away, but the centre was volleyed down the field only to be collared by Hughes who fed Cousens, and that player had a long shot at goal. Both backs had a try to head, but the ball glanced off each, and going off at a tangent, landed in the net. To this score the civilians retaliated with some fine play, their left wing continually dodged the half, but the centres were all cleverly intercepted. Then half time was called; after the interval the Glosters made the running, and their opponents were not slow to accept the challenge. A great mistake was made by the civilians in persistently feeding their right wing, which was undoubtedly their weak side. Street and Swan did their utmost, but being new to their places could not make full use of their opportunities. After the first ten minutes the military gradually got the upper hand, and their halves keeping the opposing forwards from getting away gave their own men every chance. The Dalhousie defence played most stubbornly, and well backed up by Brown kept their opponents out. At last a free kick enabled the seige to be raised, and the forwards put on a spurt. Valuable chances were, however, lost by the ball being hung on to. A useful dash by Hull enabled him to give Stimpson an opening, but he was blocked by Tadd. A pass to his inside men would have been useful, but he endeavoured to get through only to have the ball cleared by Cooper, Reuther, however, returned, and working close into goal, Cleaver had to concede a corner. This proved fruitless, and Tadd fed Weeks who sprinted down the field, finally centring to Cousens, who put in a shot which went wide. Following up the attack the military kept the ball in the Dalhousie 25, but were twice penalised for offside thus enabling their opponents to get the ball away and retaliate. The exchanges continued fast and even, until time was called.

CALCUTTA VS. THE FORT GARRISON.

Calcutta tried conclusions with a team from the garrison of Fort William on their own ground on Saturday, the match, which was played under Rugby rules resulting in a win for Calcutta by two tries—six points to nil. The weather kept fine, and a large number of spectators, including several ladies, turned out to witness the contest. The Calcutta forwards and halves played dashingly, and seemed to demoralise the military in the second half. The former did not place a very strong representative team in the field, and in the first half had to play one man short. The Fort team, on the other hand, mustered a strong forward team, and they were seen to advantage in most of the scrimmages, dribbling and punting. The military kicked off from the north end goal, Smith returning into touch. Calcutta then got away with the ball and worked it down to the military territory, where play was confined for some time. The Fort team with great dash managed to get the leather away from its dangerous position, but a good punt by Newton was smartly followed up, and once again play centred in the Military's 25. A fine exhibition in passing was then given, and the ball carried close to the mouth of the goal. The military forwards were then seen working the ball from dangerous proximity, but Lyall, in whom Calcutta has a brilliant player in the back division, secured the ball from a loose scrum, and, with a capital and dodgy run, obtained a try, which Newton failed to convert. Calcutta once more assumed the aggressive and some neat passing was witnessed by the back division. Calcutta then made a determined effort, and once again Lyall did well. Being hard pressed he passed the ball on to Jackson, who ran in and obtained a try, which Newton again failed to convert, the ball hitting the post. When the whistle went for half time, Calcutta had the best of the game. On play being resumed the military had the best of the play. The forwards were dead on the ball, and neither side got any chance of making a display behind the scrums. The military pressed their opponents very much, but, when the whistle went, the score stood the same.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

THE following is from the Journal of the Society for August:—As regards the decision to abandon the idea of holding an exhibition in the coming cold weather, the hands of the Committee had been forced by the action of the Director of Public Instruction. The hitherto vacant section of the gallery formerly allowed the Society is now hung with the pictures and designs of the Industrial Arts Branch of the Art School, and the floor space covered with examples. It is, therefore, no longer available. Perhaps the most disappointing announcement of the Director was his inability to entertain any future propositions for the use of any portion of the Art Gallery for photographic exhibitions. The Art Gallery, it may be explained, is only now fulfilling the original purpose for which designed. It is being gradually filled with a carefully selected permanent collection of pictures and objects illustrative of Indian architecture and industries, arranged according to a definite scheme of art education, for the students of the Art, School, by the able superintendent of the School of Art, Mr. Havill. To this no lover of India Art be he photographer or not, is likely to cavil; and although the gallery is in these circumstances now shut to the Photographic Society, the Committee whilst feeling the hardships submit with commendable grace to the inevitable. It is this inevitable that has now raised the question of a permanent home for the Photographic Society of India. There is no suitable building in Calcutta available for exhibition purposes other than this Art Gallery, and hence it is fortunate that our staunch supporter, Maharaja Sir Jotendra, Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., and his son, the Maharaj Coomar, have come forward at this critical time with their handsome offer of the loan of a sum sufficient to build a club and dark-rooms, studio and exhibition gallery. This money the Society can get at a low rate of interest, and the Committee have wisely agreed to accept it providing a suitable site can be found for the new building. There seems to be no good reason therefore why some twelve months hence, if not sooner, the Society should not settle down under its own roof tree, and as the parent of all the Photographic Societies in the East enter into yet another long lease of prosperous and vigorous vitality.

INTERESTING BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.

A SERIES of interesting experiments in aerial research in connexion with physical science were on July 27 conducted in the grounds of Shaw House, near Newbury, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The experiments were carried out under the direction of the Rev. J. M. Bacon, Doctor R. Lachlan, Mr. J. N. Maskelyne, of the Egyptian Hall, and others, and the promoters of the enterprise were supported by the advice and assistance of Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, the Board of Trinity House Mr. Maunder, Greenwich Observatory, Professor W. Ramsay, Sir Robert Ball, Sir W. Huggins, and other scientific men. The balloon employed for the purpose was almost a new one, provided by Messrs. C. G. Spencer and Sons, of Holloway. The main object in view was to discover in what measure the intensity of sound is influenced by altitude, by the presence of cloud, &c. The first experiment in acoustics was with the voice, followed by five tests with musical instruments, these being succeeded by the discharge of rifles and blasts of the siren from an engine in the grounds. Then came a rifle volley followed by a roll of musketry, succeeded in turn by the discharge of cotton powder, four ounces being used in each charge. After that came three further discharges of cotton powder with eight ounces in each charge. When the balloon had travelled a considerable distance there were two explosions of cotton powder with double charges; the final experiment being a comparison between a discharge of four ounces of gunpowder and four ounces of cotton powder. The aeronauts had with them a receiving instrument, and by noting the altitude, and the sounds which reached them, took the angular distance. The balloon made an excellent descent at ten minutes to seven o'clock, at North Denford, and all the scientific observations proved highly successful and satisfactory. Mr. Bacon succeded in taking some excellent photographs from the car with a cinematographe camera brought down by Mr. Nevil Maskelyne.

THE COLOMBO REGATTA.

MADRAS BEATS COLOMBO.

A VERY large gathering assembled on Friday last to witness the Annual Regatta organised by the Colombo Rowing Club, which was held on the Colombo Lake.

Mr. V. A. Julius, acted as the Judge and Umpire, while the Starters were Lieutenant-Colonel Fanshawe, R. A., and Mr. H. Creasy.

THE RACES.

Scratch Fours.

Yeates, str Hanna 3 Freeman 2 Fry, bow Massy-Dawson, cox	versus	Col Fanshawe, str Capt Anderson 3 Garrett 2 Mandy, bow Verini, cox

Course, from Fort to "Wavertree." Yeates' crew won easily, having had a good start, and they led all the way. Time—3 minutes 14 seconds.

CLUB SCULLS.

Yeates vs. Garrett.

Course, from Dhoby Island to "Wavertree." Yeates won by two-thirds of a length after a keenly contested race. Time—4 minutes 11 seconds.

MADRAS VS. COLOMBO.

Todhunter, str Walker 3 Taylor 2 Edwards, bow Molesworth, cox	versus	Holmes str Hadland 3 Hankey 2 Massy-Dawson, bow Simpson, cox

Course, from Fort to Darley Point. This race created the greatest interest and was watched with much enthusiasm. The Madras crew, from the start, got a bit ahead and on passing "Wavertree" the Colombo crew was a length and three-quarters behind Madras, who won by a length and a quarter. Time—7 minutes 49 seconds. They were enthusiastically cheered on returning, and Colombo, too, received their share of encouragement.

CHALLENGE SCULLS.

Jeaffreson, Edwards, Fry and Hanna.

Course, from the Fort to Darley House Point. The event was keenly contested and ended in a win for Hanna by four and a half lengths, closely followed by Fry, who went considerably off his course. Jeaffreson stopped on the way and within easy reach of home.

PAIR OARS.

Yeates str Freeman Simpson, cox	versus	Hadland, str Holms Massy-Dawson, cox

Course, from Dhoby Island to "Wavertree." This was perhaps the best contested race of the evening, and the two boats kept close together along the route. Hadland's crew eventually won by half-a-length.

Darkness had well set in when this race was finished.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA PREVENT AN AGREEMENT.

A BLUE-BOOK has been issued containing the correspondence relating to the International Conference at Brussels on the question of Sugar Bounties.

LORD SALISBURY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Lord Salisbury, in his instructions to the British delegates, observed that the question of the abolition of all bounties, whether internal or on the exportation of sugar, was to be considered at the conference. His letter proceeds:—

It being the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to secure the suppression of the bounties on sugar, which they consider to be prejudicial to the general interests of the British Empire, you are authorised to press or and to assist in the negotiation of an International Convention for this purpose; but, inasmuch as no bounties are given in the United Kingdom, it will be your duty to consider and to report to me upon any proposals which may be made by the delegates of Belgium or of other bounty giving States, rather than to put forward, in the first instance, any definite proposals, on behalf of Great Britain. Her Majesty's Government sincerely trust that the result of the deliberations at Brussels may relieve them from the necessity of speculating any alteration measures which might be rendered necessary, especially in regard to the British Colonies, if the system of bounties should still be retained; but in this respect it will be desirable that you should maintain an attitude of reserve at the conference, reporting to me from time to time as to any suggestions that may be put forward.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH DELEGATES.

The report of the British delegates is dated from Brussels, June 27. The first day was devoted to the president's address, defining the proceedings as "an examination of the question of the suppression of bounties on the exportation of sugar, and of the points connected therewith." At the second sitting the German and Austro-Hungarian delegates declared that their respective Governments were in favour of a complete suppression of the bounties.

ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN DELEGATES.

On the third sitting difficulties were brought plainly to light in the attitude of the French and Russian delegates:—

The French delegate made a full statement of the attitude of France, to the effect that although his Government were prepared to consider the suppression of the direct bounty on export granted under the French law of 1897, they had entered the Conference under the express reservation that their internal law—namely, that of 1884, which granted indirect bounties on export, should remain outside the scope of the discussions. The Russian delegate has made a similar reservation at the previous sitting, to the effect that Russia had accepted the invitation also on the express understanding that her internal law was not to be discussed. We, however, called attention to the correspondence which had passed between your lordship and the Belgian Minister in London, and especially to your lordship's note to Baron Whettnall of Feb. 10 last, in which the inquiry was made whether the question of internal bounties was to be discussed, and to Baron Whettnall's reply, stating that this point could not be excluded from the deliberations.

The forth sitting brought out the interest attached by the other delegates "to the views which might be entertained by Great Britain in regard to a penal clause for the imposition of counter-vailing duties on, or the prohibition of, bounty-fed sugar." As to this, the British delegates say:—"We, however, maintain an attitude of reserve upon this point, stating that the decision of Her Majesty's Government could not be taken until they were in possession of some definite project of agreement, and were in a position to know which Powers were willing to become parties to it."

THE OBSTACLES TO AGREEMENT.

Further meetings were held, the result of which is thus explained by the delegates:—

It had become evident that of all the countries represented at the conference only one—namely, France—was opposed to the complete suppression of all export bounties, whether direct or indirect; and that one Power—namely, Russia—declined to discuss the question of her internal legislation, contending that her system does not in fact amount to a bounty on the exportation of sugar. These two Powers, therefore, presented an insurmountable obstacle to any agreement unless some satisfactory compromise could be arrived at. The two alternative solutions proposed by the president were to the following effect:—

(a) France to abolish her direct export bounty granted by the law of 1897, and, further, to engage that in which her annual export of sugar should exceed 235,000 tons (being the mean of the years 1892-93 to 1893-97), she would reduce her indirect bounty under the law of 1884 by one-fourth until the bounty should be completely abolished.

(b) France to abolish her direct export bounty under the law of 1897, and further to levy a duty on exported sugar equal to the amount of the bounty given on production. A quantity, not to exceed 50,000 tons per annum, to be, however, exempt from such export duty.

Should France be willing to accept either of these suggestions in principal, it was contemplated to suggest to Russia a compromise on somewhat similar terms. The French delegate, however, declined to discuss either proposal in the conference, repeating that his instructions precluded him from considering in any way an alteration in the French law of 1884, and expressing his opinion that a better prospect of success might be offered by an endeavour to effect a compromise by means of diplomatic correspondence between the Belgain and French Governments. The Russian delegate having expressed similar views, it became evident that a prolongation of the Conference at the present moment could not lead to any general understanding. The final meeting was therefore held on the 25th instant, and it was agreed that the Belgain Government should pursue the subject through the diplomatic channel, and that the Conference should be convoked again later on, if a satisfactory result could be obtained as a preliminary step.

METHODS OF SUPPRESSING THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.

Having made further observations as to the attitude of the various Powers in regard to the question, the delegates go on to say that it seems clear that in the circumstances there are at present but two methods of securing the suppression of the bounty system:—

1. By coming to some arrangement for such modifications or limitations in the French and Russian systems as may be acceptable to the other sugar-producing States, in return for the suppression of their bounties; and

2. By the conclusion of a convention between a certain number of the sugar-producing States providing for the total suppression of sugar bounties within their dominions and engaging that they will either impose countervailing duties on, or prohibit the entry of bounty-fed sugar coming from States which cannot be induced to become parties to the convention.

In a letter to the British delegates, dated July 14, Lord Salisbury acknowledges the receipt of their report and expresses his sense of the ability and discretion displayed by them throughout the proceedings, adding that he desires to convey to them his approval of their action.

THE GENTLE ART OF FLIRTATION.

A GUIDE TO BEGINNERS.

PART II.

IN the former part of this treatise we considered of them that engage in flirtation, how they might select the style, or method, best suited to them as, in cricket, one is known as a dashing bat, which beseeth the game, while another is content to abide the onset. And moreover, we did agree, nor was any found to contravene the same, that it is the duty of man to flirt, as the ancients say, *passim*, with all and every, that is, the ladies whom he may encounter.

It now remaineth to consider of the field of play, the rules of the game, and so draw to a conclusion. And herein is manifested the advantage of flirtation over every other pastime whatsoever, for whereas they that play at polo and football require large areas in which to disport themselves, which may not easily be come by, he that flirteth asketh nothing better than that the space should be as restricted as possible, nor hath he any need of spectators to applaud his prowess, but regardeth them rather with distrust and suspicion. Certes it is no sign of bravery to disregard precautions in this matter, for though there be no attitude so becoming to a man, in the eyes of his mistress, as that of devotion, nor any speech so sweet as that wherein he praiseth her eyebrow, yet doth it lose much of its savour presently she espieth two that look down on her from a gallery or other coign of vantage. Therefore my counsel is that much circumspection be observed before entering upon an encounter, to see that the heights are not in possession of the enemy. For though a flirtation be often very beautiful in the prosecution, yet may it sometimes provoke unseemly laughter in the revelation. And this is so especially among men, who think no shame to make merry over the frailties of their friends: in which connection I call to mind the case of one Buffles, of the Political Department, that having a well rounded person, and some sprinkling of grey hairs, did make himself a laughing-stock to others by the awkward conduct of an affair wherein he suffered himself to be detected. But a woman's more noble. She doth not betray the weakness of her sex, except of set purpose, as when superior beauty provoketh envy, and calleth for a set down.

Wherefore you shall see that in decorating her house for a ball, a woman is careful to prepare little grotoes, and the like withdrawing places, shaded with palms and crotons, where two may come, but not three, for a fellow feeling doth often make wondrous kind.

Often times, too, have I marvelled at the skill of women, which did discover a field of play where at first none was apparent, or by the aid of a fan or a sunshade have secured privacy in the face of a multitude.

Now of other places that are well adapted to our end, I would recommend all such as by their nature forbid the sudden intrusion of the third, and such also as are consistent with ease, and *abandon*, for to daily in discomforts is ado ane as if a man should drink choice wines, while he suffereth from catarrh. I have heard of two that did keep tryst in the branches of a tree, but these were young, and not subject to cramp. There is also matter for apprehension in being surveyed from beneath.

For the rest, I would counsel a boat, so that there be not hard rowing to be done, for much exertion taketh away the breath, and is an enemy to romance. Nor is a two-seated dog-cart to be despised, if the syce's head be turned the other way; but altogether is the abomination known as the tandem bicycle to be condemned, for he that can get inspiration from his mistress's back, deserveth never to look into her eyes again.

Now of the rules of the game I would speak briefly, which heretofore have never been printed or published; nor is it possible here to set them out at full length, for then would the editor commit suicide in despair, and editors, though an evil, are necessary: but the following are to be observed. And first of all be it said that, whereas there are laws which bind men, yet are women freed from their operation. He that, having experience of the game, dothsplay with a maiden, that is a novice, must not put forth his strength, for that were unmanly. She, however, that hath much skill, and toyeth with a lad, is noways forbidden to reduce him to subjection. And the reason hereof is this that were there twenty laws forbidding her, yet would she not heed them; and the lad will come by no harm.

He that gaineth a point in the encounter must by no means boast thereof.

Yet is there no reason why a woman should not brag herein, if she listeth; for her companions, that should be rendered jealous, will feign not to believe her.

Any stratagem, short of violence, is permissible for the removal of a third, nor can such lodge any complaint that will be listened to. It is not forbidden, if she be still obdurate, after warning given, to upset a boat, or overturn a carriage to this end; but care should be taken that she come to no harm greater than a salutary shock.

These are some of the unwritten rules of the game, and though there be many others, yet are they more for special cases than of general application, as when a man flirteth with the elder sister that he may cover his advances towards the younger; and in this he would do well to move warily, remembering that women have laws among themselves, and are swift to avenge any breach of them by their own sex, or the other.

And this bringeth me to the conclusion of the matter, wherein I conceive myself to have set down much that will be of profit and instruction to the young beginner.

It had been in my mind at one time to conclude this treatise by furnishing sundry patterns or examplars of pointed speech, for the use of those that lack a ready wit; yet have I refrained from doing so, being moved thereto by the consideration that an edged sword doth often-times work mischief in unskilled hands; yet will I here set down for the encouragement of them that would enter into the arena the story of Laertes and the mother of Lydia.

There was once a youth, named Laertes, that did fare to a station in the Himalayas, at once to regain his health, that had suffered in the heat of the plains, and to gain, if it might be, some advancement in his career; and being there, did attach himself closely to Lydia, the daughter of the proconsul, with whom he would often study astronomy in the verandah.

Now it chanced that the mother of Lydia, ever since the arrival of Laertes, had been suffering from a fever, which confined her to her chamber, and had not gone forth into society.

When therefore she heard tell, as she was not slow to do, of there being many that bear tales among the hills,—of the doings of the youth she summoned him to her presence, and upbraided him that, being of no rank in the Department, he should raise his eyes to her daughter.

To whom Laertes, bowing the knee, replied;

"Tis true, madam, that I am the devoted slave of Lydia, whom, till this moment, I deemed the fairest of her sex"—

And thereupon he paused, and gazed into her eyes, as one dazzled. Whereat the lady came near to blushing, and being nothing loth to hear so sweet words repeated, said: "They have given me of the bark cinchona, which hath made me dull of hearing. What did you say, Laertes?

To whom he, with affected bluntness, made answer: "Tis true, nevertheless, and you know it."

And thereupon he made as though he had fallen into a black melancholy, and, sighing deeply, left the room.

Now the mother of Lydia would fain have had him return, but finding no other excuse to call him, and fearing lest he should return to his duties in the plains, she presently moved her husband to promote so deserving a youth to some office near his person, which he did.

Then did Laertes come often to express his gratitude, nor was he nizzard of fine compliments and devoted speeches, with which he filled the lady's boudoir. But he reserved the verandah for Lydia.—D. in the *Pioneer*.

A SOMEWHAT curious appeal, says the local paper, by a prisoner condemned to death has come to the Allahabad High Court from the Bareilly Jail. The prisoner's statement, as set out in his memorandum of appeal, was as follows:—When the petitioner went to the jail, after having been sentenced to transportation for life, he requested the jailor to confine him and Chote Lal in separate barracks, because the very sight of Chote Lal was disagreeable to the petitioner. But the jailor struck the petitioner with both hands, and said: "I shall confine him and you in the same barrack. Let me see what you can do." The petitioner answered that he would kill Chote Lal, because he had caused him to be sentenced to transportation for life, although he had not committed any offence. The petitioner killed that man after an hour. The petitioner prays that after perusal of the record he may be released. The suggestion upon which a release was claimed by the prisoner, would seem to be that the responsibility was with the jailor who had left the two men together. The accused, who was undefended, had pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the Sessions Court, and was convicted and sentenced to death on that plea, together with his statement, without any evidence having been recorded by the Sessions Judge.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have rejoined that the recent increases in Sierra Leone trade have been very moderate, and that the Colony is as highly taxed as it should be, whereas in 1887 the increased revenue was only £22,000 less than the increase of expenditure, many times of the latter being for Imperial purposes and frontier police.

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ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A TALK WITH HIS FAMILY IN EDINBURGH

MRS. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Isobel Strong, her son, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, and Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, have been on a visit to Edinburgh. The party also included a young American literary man, Mr. Gelett Burgess, who is best known on his own side of the Atlantic as the author of a bit of "precious" nonsense in rhyme, entitled "The Purple Cow;" and Mr. Bruce Porter, the designer of the Stevenson memorial recently erected in San Francisco.

A representative had an interview with Mr. Lloyd Osbourne at 59, Melville Street, where they were residing. "What about the old home at Samoa?" asked the interviewer, "around which so many memories cling?"

"Well," said Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, "of course my mother has it still on her hands. We would like to sell it; and, as a matter of fact, we have got numerous offers for it. But we don't want to throw it away; and if a suitable price is not obtained, why we will just let it stand. But I think it is very likely we shall part with it soon. I left Samoa about fifteen months ago, and my mother and sister about seven months ago. The principal object my mother had in coming to this country was to assist Mr. Sydney Colvin, who, as is pretty well known, is writing the life and editing the letters of Stevenson. We have been in London for some time on this mission. You can quite understand that many delicate questions arise in connection with the publication of letters which were written to private friends. Susceptibilities might be ruffled and feelings injured, unless the greatest care were taken; and Mr. Sydney Colvin is naturally very glad to have the assistance of Mrs. Stevenson in the task of selection." "When will the 'Life and Letters' be published?" "Well, it is hoped they will be brought out in the end of 1899. They will be published by Methuen in this country in two vols., and will consist of 120,000 words of the Life and 240,000 of the Letters. I don't know if you have heard that

SCRIBNER HAS SECURED THE RIGHT

to publish one-third of the letters before they appear in book form; and the first of them will appear in that magazine in January next, and the series will go on until the end of the year. "Who were these letters chiefly addressed to—artists and men of letters?" "Well, Stevenson had not a wide circle of correspondents. He did not care about that, but those he had he frequently wrote to; and from his letters I should guess that a very good idea will be got of his daily avocations, feelings, life, and fancies. Among those correspondents I might mention Mr. W. E. Henley, Mr Edmond Goss, the late Mr John A. Symonds, and Mr Sydney Colvin himself received many letters. There were also the letters to his parents and these have been put at the disposal of the editor." And what about your visit to Edinburgh? "Well, it has been a sort of pious pilgrimage; and I" need hardly say that we have all very much enjoyed it. We came chiefly to see Miss Balfour—Mr Stevenson's favourite aunt—and being here, we have visited many scenes associated with Stevenson—Swanston Cottage, the Calton Hill and Burying-ground, Pirig House, and Colington Manse. We just left too little time to overtake all that we mapped out for ourselves in Edinburgh." "Yes," said Mrs. Strong, who had come into the room, "we were particularly interested in Swanstone, and on the tree with Stevenson's name cut upon it we looked with some veneration. While there we verified one little disputed point. Stevenson had affirmed that Swanston could be seen from the Castle, and that was contested. Well, this week we were taken to a point just a little above the cottage, and we saw the Castle quite distinctly. Stevenson took great pains to be accurate with such facts as these when writing his romances. We did discover one slip, and that was that the wall round the cottage was about six feet high and not twelve feet, as stated by Stevenson. But I guess," Mrs. Strong added, "it was a boyish recollection, and to a boy a wall six feet high appears a great height. Talking of the Castle," continued Mrs. Strong, "I am going there to-day to see over the dungeons. I may tell you that I acted in Samoa as Stevenson's amanuensis, and

WROTE THE WHOLE OF ST. IVES

to his dictation. St. Ives, you remember, was confined in the Castle, and I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing the dungeons in which he was imprisoned. When I was writing out St. Ives, Stevenson would often interrupt the story to recount to me details of the history and topography of the Castle, every stone of which seems to have vividly impressed itself upon his memory."

"Where else have you been, Mrs Strong?" "Well, I think I must tell you that my mother and I, with Mr. Porter, Mr. Burgess, and an Edinburgh friend, were at the Theatre Royal last night to see 'Rob Roy.' We thought we should like to witness the 'national drama' and we all enjoyed it so much. We were especially charmed with the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne,' for Mr. Stevenson never gave an entertainment in Samoa without winding it up with 'Auld Lang Syne.' When I went home I wanted badly to try and dance the Highland Fling."

Questioning Mr Lloyd Osbourne again, the reporter asked what he thought of the Stevenson memorial proposals.

"Well," said Mr Lloyd Osbourne, "I had an interview this week in Edinburgh with the Secretary of the Committee. He was lamenting that more money had not been subscribed, but he thought many who had hitherto overlooked to send in their subscriptions would still do so. But on that point, of course, I have nothing to remark. I should like to say this, however, that we are very much gratified that the commission for

THE MEMORIAL

has been placed in the hands of Mr. Saint-Gaudens. He is the ablest of American sculptors; he was trained in France, and he had the great advantage over all others of having known Mr. Stevenson personally. He met him in America in 1887 and 1888, and at that time got sittings for a medallion of Stevenson, which, by the way, I believe is exhibited this year in one of the Paris salons. We think a great deal of it both as a representation of Mr. Stevenson and as a work of art; and the head, at all events, will, I understand be used by the Edinburgh memorial. A rather curious incident occurred in connection with a bronze casting of this medallion, which Mr. Saint-Gaudens sent from New York to Samoa. It had been misdirected; and we found out afterwards that it lay in store in Sydney for over six months, and was afterwards sold to help to pay storage dues for 3s. 2d. Who bought it or where it went to could never be discovered."

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AT HYTHE.

SUMMONS GRANTED AGAINST MR. STEPHENS, M.P.

THE identity of the parties concerned in carrying off children at Hythe has now been made public. The two little boys were the sons of Mr. Lewis Edmunds, Q.C., of Whitehall and the Temple, who married the daughter of Mr Stephens, M.P., and their removal was effected at the instigation of the mother and her father (the hon

PURELY PERSONAL.

It was hoped that the Queen would have visited the annual show of the Isle of Wight Royal Agricultural Society, which was held at Newport, but her Majesty did not come over from Osborne. Princess Beatrice, however, visited the show yards on the second day, and presented the Queen's Challenge Cup for the best pen of sheep to Mr. Morris, of Kingston, who won the trophy for the third time. The Queen herself gained a special prize, given by the Mayor and Corporation of Newport, for the best family group of horses, with some animals from the home farm at Osborne. Sir Charles Seeley took the first prize for Jersey cattle, of which there was a remarkably good show. Princess Beatrice was attended by Lord William Cecil and Miss Cochrane.

The Duchess of York and her children, who have been staying at Madresfield Court, Worcestershire on a visit to Earl Beauchamp and Lady Mary Lygon, are expected to arrive at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. The Duchess will be present at the unveiling of a reredos in the Church of St. John, Kingston Vale, which has been erected as a memorial to the Duchess of Teck. The Bishop of Rochester will officiate at the dedication service.

Lord Wolseley has at present under his consideration the detailed scheme for the reorganisation of one of the most important arms of the service under his command as Chief of the Army, that is, the Royal Artillery. A War Office committee has been sitting for some time past making exhaustive inquiry regarding the regiment, and have now made their report, which, possibly, will soon be made public. In the meantime Lord Wolseley is busily engaged upon the question prior to submitting the scheme to Lord Lansdowne. One of the more important suggestions in the committee's report—which was proposed many years since—is the formation of small regiments out of the present splendid regiment.

Judge Parry has attained not merely eminence in his forensic and judicial career, but has won a high position in the world of literature. So far back as 1883 he published a charming volume of the letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple, her future husband, the great diplomatist and patron of Swift. In later years he wrote a delightful book for children, entitled Katawumpus, which may bear comparison with some of Lewis Carroll's happiest efforts. The Judge was also in his early years at the Bar a dramatic critic, to whose views the highest importance was attached. Judge Parry's literary tastes are hereditary—his grandfather was the Editor of the Cambro-Briton and one of the founders in 1820 of the Cymmrodorion Society, and his father, the famous Mr. Serjeant Parry, was before his call to the Bar an official in the Book Department of the British Museum, a post for which he abandoned a promising mercantile career, which was distasteful to his literary talents.

A Cardiff correspondent writes: "The action now proceeding against Mr. John Cory in connexion with the National Bank of Wales excites great interest here not only on account of the large sum involved—nearly a quarter of a million—but on account also of the personal position of the respondent. The name of Cory is a household word in South Wales, and his firm are probably the greatest coal merchants in the kingdom. Mr. John Cory is universally respected for his high character. He is a man of great wealth and correspondingly wide liberality and beneficence. If the summons fails another call upon the shareholders of the bank will be necessary."

Mr. Robert Taylor, the Postmaster of Scarva, co. Down, who died the other evening, was the oldest man in the world. He had entered on his 135th year, having been born in 1704. He took part on the loyalist side in the conflicts of 1798, and till the last day of his life the Union Jack was flying from his house. Mr. Taylor was a devoted member of the Methodist communion, and built a hall at the back of his house for the holding of religious services. In this hall is hung up, draped with crimson cloth and surmounted by a miniature Union Jack, a handsomely framed portrait of her Majesty the Queen, which was forwarded to him with the following inscription: "This picture is presented by Queen Victoria to Mr. Robert Taylor, Postmaster of Scarva, on his having attained an almost unprecedented age, April, 1893."

It may be interesting to know that the "Fighting Fifth," which is marching through Northumberland, to the delight of the inhabitants, is one of the very few regiments in which a woman fought for many years side by side with the men. On the tombstone of her grave at Brighton, which is kept up by the officers of the regiment, is the inscription, "In memory of Phœbe Hessel, who was born at Stepney in the year 1713. She served for many years as a soldier in the 5th Regiment in different parts of Europe, and in the year 1745 fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland in the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet wound in her arm. Her long life extended from the reign of Queen Anne to that of George IV., from which monarch she received comfort and support in her later years. She died at Brighton, December 12, 1821, aged 108."

Statues will soon be at discount in France. In the little town of Ferte-Alais a monument has just been erected to the memory of President Carnot; while the other day a statue of Alain Chartier, the famous poet of the fourteenth century, was unveiled at Bayeux, his birthplace. There is a well-known story that one day Margaret of Scotland found the poet asleep and kissed him—"whereat some did marvel greatly, for that Nature had put for him a fair spirit in an ugly body"—giving as her reason that she had but kissed that mouth whence came so many golden words.

Mr. Thomas Thorne's revival of "Our Boys" at Terry's Theatre will awaken many pleasant memories for playgoers who recall the late David James in the part of the old butterman. Mr. Thorne himself was the original Talbot Champneys of the cast, but his performance of Perkyn Middlewick, with which he will now divert West End audiences, has long been familiar in the provinces. It is interesting to recall the marvellous success of Mr. Byron's comedy. The author, it is said, sold the piece outright for £300, yet on its production at the Vaudeville it ran for four consecutive years at an average profit of £400 a week, which looks suspiciously like £83,000. The transition of Mr. Thorne from Talbot Champneys to old Middlewick parallels in a pleasant way the Garrick revival of "Caste," in which Mr. John Hare—the original Sam Gerridge—assumed in his maturer years the part of old Eccles.

It is a favourite theory with the bibulous Scotch public that the "free fights and unholy language" which so frequently accompany Saturday night orgies, and the headaches which as frequently follow on Sunday morning, are a direct consequence, not of excess in drinking but of the bad quality of the spirit drunk. But science, which destroys all pleasant illusions has also destroyed this plausible and convenient theory. The Sanitary Inspector of Glasgow, apparently conscience-stricken at the thought of the sale of noxious whisky, appealed to the City Analyst to get to the bottom of the matter. The analyst responded by getting to the bottom of numerous casks of whisky with the result that he has indicated the purity and excellence of the "raw-grain whisky" which has been so roundly abused. He has, moreover, the temerity to tell the Scotch public that they are "hopelessly heterodox with regard to whisky." We were already dimly aware that the Scotchman was declining as a theologian. What is to become of him if he is no longer an authority on whisky?"

A correspondent sends a picturesque account of the yearly "hair market" at Limoges, which was held a few days ago. In spite of "the increase of a love for fashion and modernity amongst the country folk of the Limousin Provincials, he writes, a considerable number of young peasant girls, who were willing to part with their luxuriant tresses for money, flocked into the city from all the neighbouring villages." The saleswomen stood in the market-place of St. Jean exhibiting their long locks of hair to the buyers, and bargaining over the price. Most of the buyers are cloth and woollen dealers, and attempted to do business with the girls by offering articles of dress in place of money. An inn in the market-place was full of barbers, and many a maiden sacrificed her hair to the shears before she had time to reflect. It was somewhat of a doleful sight to behold the girls trooping homewards by hundreds with cropped heads. The average price was 50 francs the kilogramme. Twenty years ago the Limoges girl could get 100 francs for the kilogramme.

A private conference of Liberal clergymen—Liberal in respect of religious thought—was held in Kensington the other day. The meeting was very representative and letters of sympathy and approval from numerous dignitaries of the Church were read. The meeting was unanimous in affirming the Church's need of progressive religious thought at a time when there is a formidable reactionary movement in favour of fossilised dogmatism and sacerdotalism. The fear was expressed that the Church was lagging behind the intelligent thought of the age. It was considered, therefore, that an organisation be formed to unite the body of churchmen who consider that dogma is susceptible of re-interpretation and re-statement in accordance with the clearer perception of truth attained by discovery and research. A provisional committee to that end was appointed.

The Marchioness of Ripon opened a bazaar at Hampden House to raise money to restore Great Hampden Church to the memory of John Hampden, whose body is buried there. The greater part of Hampden House, which the Earl and Countess of Buckinghamshire have kindly lent for the occasion, is Early Elizabethan, at which date the famous avenue of trees that extends from the front of the house to the valley below was also formed; but a small brick wing is a remnant of the original building, dating from the time when the first Hampden occupied it, in the reign of King John. Both the church and the house, which, by the way, is one of the oldest country seats in England, are situated in a secluded spot, in the prettiest part of the Buckinghamshire, many miles from a railway station.

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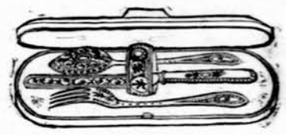

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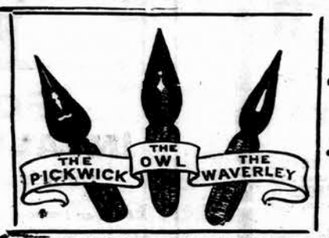

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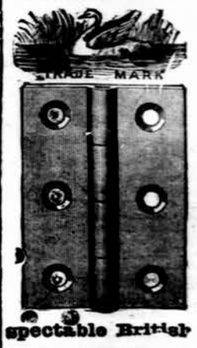

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.